



## U.S. Decides to Keep Marines in Lebanon Onshore

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided that under present conditions the 1,600 U.S. marines in Lebanon can be best protected by keeping them at Beirut International Airport instead of moving them to ships offshore or to new positions farther from the capital, according to U.S. officials.

The officials also said Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, was going to Damascus in response to a specific assurance from President Hafez al-Assad that he would meet with Mr. Rumsfeld.

Mr. Assad's assurance was contained in a letter he sent to Mr. Reagan, which was received at the White House Monday. The officials, noting that Mr. Assad had rarely agreed in advance to receive

a U.S. emissary, said his gesture had stirred cautious hope within the administration that the Syrians might be preparing to show greater flexibility in negotiating a solution to Lebanon's civil war.

According to the officials, the invitation to Mr. Rumsfeld was a major factor in the decision to stand pat for now about the disposition of the marines, who have suffered 258 deaths from shelling, sniper fire and an Oct. 23 bomb attack.

The officials said the Defense Department believed that the marines would be safer if some were quartered on ships and shuttled to land duties. However, the officials continued, State Department and National Security Council planners think that the marines can better accomplish the political aim of lending authority to President Amin Gemayel if they maintain a large onshore presence.

As a result, the officials contin-

ued, the majority view in the administration is to wait at least until Mr. Rumsfeld goes to Damascus and gets a clearer sense of Syrian intentions before deciding about redeployment of the marines.

Despite their cautious optimism about the Rumsfeld trip, the officials acknowledged that the administration did not know whether the Syrians were prepared to soften the confrontational stance they have taken in Lebanon.

In addition to Mr. Assad's invitation, U.S. officials say they have been encouraged by Syria's release of a captured U.S. Navy flier and its publicly professed support for the current attempt to work out internal Lebanese security arrangements Committee. He said: "A major test of Syrian intentions is whether Damascus will support or impede agreement on the comprehensive security plan. ... If the plan founders now, the failure will be the responsibility of Syria, which will have demonstrated once

again its willingness to sabotage progress in Lebanon."

According to the officials, the administration hopes that the Rumsfeld mission will shed new light on that question. The envoy, who was in Israel on Wednesday, did not see Mr. Assad on his first trip to Damascus last month, when the Syrian leader was in seclusion and believed to be ill.

The officials noted that, except for visits by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in May and July, there has not been a previous instance where a U.S. envoy went to Damascus knowing that he would be received by Mr. Assad.

These contradictions were noted Wednesday by Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said: "A major test of Syrian intentions is whether Damascus will support or impede agreement on the comprehensive security plan. ... If the plan founders now, the failure will be the responsibility of Syria, which will have demonstrated once

again its willingness to sabotage progress in Lebanon."

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As a result, they said, the unusual nature of his gesture accounts for the optimism that was expressed Wednesday by the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes. Although he refused to discuss the letter, Mr. Speakes said: "We've seen no hopeful signs. Yes, we do see an opportunity."

"We are prepared for a thaw, but whether there is one will reflect what the desires of the Soviet Union are," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference conducted via satellite with journalists in seven European cities, part of the "Worldnet" system of the U.S. Information Agency.

His remarks suggested that the Reagan administration is intent on creating the best possible atmosphere for the Shultz-Gromyko talks, which will be held in Stockholm Wednesday in connection with the Conference on Disarmament in Europe.

Mr. Shultz said that he is prepared to discuss with Mr. Gromyko the full range of issues dividing East and West and that he hoped the Russians would signal a willingness to resume the two interrupted arms control negotiations in Geneva — the intermediate nuclear force talks and the strategic arms reduction talks.

But Mr. Shultz said he did not plan concessions to entice Moscow to return to the negotiations because the positions already outlined by NATO and the United States "are very reasonable."

"I don't think it is appropriate to offer some sort of concessions for the sake of resuming talks as such," he said.

Mr. Shultz said that although the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, is obviously ill, he did not think the Soviet leadership was unable to function. "There is no indication that we have that the Soviet government is in any way paralyzed," he said. "As far as we know, Mr. Andropov remains in charge" and the Soviet government is "an operating government."

Mr. Shultz said he did not rule out a summit meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Andropov sometime in 1984 but said there would need to be assurances that it could produce substantive results. Mr. Reagan has scheduled a speech on U.S.-Soviet relations on Monday.

## U.S. Assails Copter Attack

(Continued from Page 1)  
military helicopter and said it had been shot down by Nicaraguan fire from across the border.

The U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, said Thursday that the helicopter was flying a course that would have taken it to an exercise area in Honduras.

"The indefensible thing," Mr. Weinberger said, "is that the pilot was killed after he got out of the helicopter [and was] simply walking around." The Pentagon said that two army engineers aboard the OH-58 observation helicopter were not injured.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry said more than 17 flights by military helicopters and planes had been reported by Nicaraguan troops since Sunday in violation of Nicaraguan airspace, apparently in support of rebels fighting the Sandinista regime.

"In this situation," the communiqué said, "units of the Sandinista Popular Army opened fire against the intruding aircraft, which then proceeded to carry out evasive maneuvers, losing altitude until it left our airspace near Murrupichia, executing a forced landing in Honduran territory barely 200 meters [218 yards] from the border line."

Sources said one of the helicopter passengers told a U.S. Embassy official in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, that the helicopter was involved in exercises to enlarge airstrips in eastern Honduras and was "blown off course" by a windstorm that pushed it near the Nicaraguan border.

(AP, Reuters, WP)

## Israel Limits Settlements

(Continued from Page 1)  
100,000 within five years. About 800,000 Palestinians live in the area.

The settlements are a primary target for criticism by the opposition Labor Party, which says a main plank of its own economic plan is a drastic cut in settlements.

In a 12-hour, all-night meeting Tuesday, the cabinet's economic committee worked out a plan for trimming next year's budget by \$900 million, Mr. Cohen-Orgad said.

Israel's total budget is about \$20 billion, but of that \$8 billion to \$9 billion goes for repaying debts, arms purchases and some food imports that cannot be trimmed, Mr. Cohen-Orgad said. Other budgets

were being cut next year by an average of 9 percent, he said.

No specific budget was set aside for settlements, he said. Funds for the projects were drawn mostly from the agriculture and housing ministries. Lesser amounts were drawn from other government departments, making difficult an accurate calculation of how much money goes to the West Bank.

Mr. Cohen-Orgad said the ministries had not yet detailed their own budgets, so it was impossible to give a precise figure on how much was going for settlements.

He said the exact percentage of the cut was not defined, "but let me guess that it will be considerably more than 9 percent," he said. There was no estimate on how the cuts might affect long-term settlement programs.

### ■ Limit on Firearms

The Israeli Army has issued new instructions to Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank restricting their right to use firearms. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. Settlers said they have been told that they can open fire only if their lives are in danger.

(UPI)

## Shultz Asserts U.S. Is Ready For 'Thaw'

Says He Would Discuss Any Issue With Gromyko

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who will meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, next week, said Thursday the administration of President Ronald Reagan was prepared for a thaw in its relations with Moscow, but that the Russians would have to reciprocate.

"We are prepared for a thaw, but whether there is one will reflect what the desires of the Soviet Union are," Mr. Shultz said at a news conference conducted via satellite with journalists in seven European cities, part of the "Worldnet" system of the U.S. Information Agency.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Russia, Cuba to Increase Angola Aid

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union and Cuba will increase military aid to Angola's Marxist government, which is opposed by South African-backed rebels, the news agency Tass said Thursday.

The decision to step up military aid was taken at a special conference involving officials of all three countries, Tass added. "Accord was reached on rendering assistance to the People's Republic of Angola in the strengthening of its defenses, independence and territorial integrity," the agency reported.

Western diplomats in Moscow said the conference appeared to have been called to discuss emergency measures following a series of defeat for the Angolan government's Cuban-trained forces in recent weeks.

### Students and Police Battle in Lima

LIMA (Reuters) — Eleven policemen were injured and 220 students were arrested Thursday in a violent demonstration by university students demanding increased budgets for Peru's universities, the police said.

Students said that 20 demonstrators were injured and that some of them suffered gunshot wounds during the protest. The police said that approximately 5,000 students blocked traffic in the center of the city. Tires were burned and brick barricades were set up.

The police said they used clubs to disperse the demonstrators, but they had no reports on student injuries. However, a police spokesman said, "as a result of the incidents, 11 policemen were injured." He added that 220 students were detained under state security laws.

### U.S. Writer Took Arab Group Grant

NEW YORK (NYT) — A columnist for The Village Voice who has often been critical of Israeli policies in the Middle East has acknowledged accepting a \$10,000 grant from a pro-Arab study group.

The writer, Alexander Cockburn, the weekly newspaper's political commentator and media critic, received the money in 1982 from the Institute of Arab Studies, an organization based in Belmont, Massachusetts. Interviewed by a weekly newspaper, The Boston Phoenix, Mr. Cockburn said he had hoped to use the grant to write a book on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but that he had been too busy to write it and planned to return the money.

The Institute of Arab Studies, founded in 1979, disbanded for lack of funds last summer. Dr. Edward W. Said, a Columbia University English professor who was chairman of its board of directors, said its work was "totally academic and scrupulously apolitical." Mr. Cockburn was traveling in Florida and could not be reached.

### Senator Tsongas Won't Run Again

BOSTON (AP) — Senator Paul E. Tsongas, a Democrat of Massachusetts, will not seek re-election to a second term this fall because of an unspecified but serious illness, the senator said Thursday.

Mr. Tsongas said that although the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, is obviously ill, he did not think the Soviet leadership was unable to function. "There is no indication that we have that the Soviet government is in any way paralyzed," he said. "As far as we know, Mr. Andropov remains in charge" and the Soviet government is "an operating government."

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Paul E. Tsongas

### Cambodian Units Attack Vietnamese

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — About 700 Cambodian guerrillas attacked three Vietnamese military bases Thursday near the central portion of the Thai-Cambodian border, military officials said.

Guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, loyal to former Prime Minister Son Sann, fought with Vietnamese troops for five hours, starting before dawn, near the Cambodian towns of Yang Dong, Kuan, Baaz Prao and Baan Kandal, all opposite the Thai border district of Ta Phraya.

The guerrilla forces said that five of their were wounded in the attack. There was no word of Vietnamese casualties. The guerrilla group is one of three major factions battling an estimated 160,000 Vietnamese troops, who have occupied Cambodia since 1978.

### Romulo Says Successor Is Tolentino

MANILA (WP) — Carlos P. Romulo, the retiring Philippines foreign minister, said he will be replaced by Arturo Tolentino, a legislator who has differed with President Ferdinand E. Marcos on political issues in the past.

The presidential palace did not confirm the appointment, which Mr. Romulo said Wednesday was to take effect after assembly elections in May.

Mr. Romulo, who has held his post for 16 years, is to retire on his 85th birthday Saturday. At a press conference from his sick bed, he said he had recommended appointment of Mr. Tolentino, 72. Mr. Tolentino is up for re-election in May.

### Sweden to Return Computers to U.S.

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Advanced computer equipment seized in Sweden on suspicion that it was being smuggled to the Soviet Union will be returned to its manufacturer in the United States, the Swedish government announced Thursday.

Sweden's foreign trade minister, Mats Hellstroem said, "It is important for Sweden as a neutral nation that our country is not used as a transit point for forbidden war material."

Swedish military experts said last month that the equipment could have been put to various military uses, including weapon-guidance systems.

The United States said that it was being smuggled to the Soviet Union in defiance of a U.S. ban on the export of sophisticated equipment to the Soviet bloc.

### Tamil Separatists Kill 2 Policemen

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — Separatist guerrillas shot and killed two policemen and wounded another Wednesday in their first major attack on government forces since an ambush last summer that set off a wave of riots, the authorities said.

The attack was carried out by rebels fighting for a separate nation for ethnic Tamils in northern Sri Lanka, the police said. They said a group of youths fired a patrol from the Point Pedro police station in Pulley, 20 miles (32 kilometers) from the northern provincial capital of Jaffna. Two policemen, both Tamils, were killed and another was seriously wounded in the attack, the police said.

It was the first time a policeman had been killed since a guerrilla ambush left 13 soldiers dead in July. That incident triggered three weeks of ethnic riots that left 548 people dead, according to government figures.

### Dissident's Health Said Worsening

MOSCOW (NYT) — The mother of Anatoli R. Shcharansky, the imprisoned dissident, has said that on a recent visit she had found him exhausted and in pain from an ailing heart.

Ide P. Milgrom reported on her son's condition Wednesday after returning from Chisinau in the Moldavian Republic where she was on one of the two visits a year permitted under prison regulations. She and her other son, Leonid, spent two hours with Mr. Shcharansky, 36, last Thursday in a visiting room divided by a glass partition.

"As soon as I saw him I felt distraught," said his mother, 75. "When I last saw him in July, after a hunger strike, at least I recognized that it was my son, that it was Anatoly. Now, six months later, he was totally unrecognizable, his cheeks were sunken, his lips were withered, so it looked as if he were wearing dentures, his eyes were sunken and deeply ringed with black."

### For the Record

The French aircraft carrier Clemenceau will leave Toulon, France around Jan. 25 to return to waters off the coast of Lebanon, its captain said Thursday. The vessel returned to Toulon Sunday for refitting after 100 days in the eastern Mediterranean supporting French troops in the multilateral peacekeeping force in Lebanon. (AP)

Idriss Missine, Chad's foreign minister, who was reported to have died of malaria at the weekend, may have been killed, according to a radio report broadcast by the rebels fighting the Chad government and monitored in London Wednesday. (Reuters)

President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria was re-elected for a second five-year term Thursday. General Chadli, who succeeded the late president Houari Boumediene in 1979, was unopposed. (Reuters)

A boy was killed in Freetown, Sierra Leone, Thursday when police clashed with looters and students protesting increases in food prices. Police also fired tear gas at demonstrators as violence broke out at the start of the ruling party's national convention. (Reuters)

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IEFS

## U.S. Aid: Serving Foreign Policy Aims

### Critics Say Poverty Is Key Problem but That Funds Usually Go to Military

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

Much of the aid is distributed through agencies of the Salvadoran government.

**SAN SALVADOR** — The *Washington Post* says a sharp increase in U.S. aid to Central America comes at a time when the United States is already sending hundreds of millions of dollars in economic assistance to El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

Under the plan, the army is supposed to make special efforts to protect the province so that refugees can return home. This would help restore the national economy, planners say, and be a sign that the government was defeating the guerrilla insurgency.

According to relief workers in the area, some U.S. policies in San Vicente appear designed to encourage refugees to leave camps and return to areas that may not be safe.

Refugees are being offered credits to rebuild their homes and re-  
vive their farms, but most have refused to leave the camps for fear that their villages are still too dangerous.

The American approach in this region is different from most others, a European ambassador said. "They are quite aware of how each project will affect their own interests."

An American volunteer who oversees several church-sponsored relief projects in El Salvador said: "Their program is in no way neutral. It has a very clear political purpose."

Administrators of the U.S. aid program said there would be little point in sending large amounts of economic aid to Central America if the aid did not serve a strategic end.

"Should our aid programs not support the foreign policy goals of the United States?" said a senior aid official in San Salvador.

El Salvador, the largest recipient of U.S. assistance in Central America, faces a series of problems brought on by civil war in addition to longstanding patterns of poverty.

Experts say more than 300,000 Salvadorans have been displaced from their homes. Many are living in makeshift camps supported by a variety of relief agencies, including the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Through AID programs, the United States is spending more than \$250 million annually to pave roads, rebuild bridges and power stations destroyed by guerrillas, support businesses and provide food and medicine for refugees.

He said that Cuba provides al-

most no economic or military aid to Nicaragua that is not supplied or paid for by the Soviet Union and allies, the official said.

Figures on Soviet-bloc aid to Nicaragua and to leftist insurgents in El Salvador are difficult to obtain because of the secretive practices of both the donors and aid recipients, Reagan administration officials say.

Other officials said the difficulty in estimating military aid to the rebels lies in part in the nature of the weapons provided, such as U.S. Army rifles whose serial numbers indicate that they were abandoned in Vietnam. These presumably had been shipped from Asia through Cuba and Nicaragua. Putting a value on such equipment is almost impossible, the officials said.

Costa Rica has received more than \$325 million in U.S. aid since May 1982.

They fear they will produce leaders who will challenge the government.

"If you look at all our projects and see what we're doing in fields like health and agrarian reform," the spokesman said, "you could make a case that we're not supporting the status quo."

In some parts of the country where rebels move freely, an unoccupied accommodation appears to have been reached between the army and the insurgents. Guerrillas regularly destroy road-building equipment that they fear is being used to facilitate military access to their territory, but they allow many U.S.-sponsored projects to continue.

"I wouldn't call it an arrangement," said an AID employee. "I don't know what I'd call it."

A former Salvadoran economy minister, Jorge Sol, said he believed that U.S. aid to his country had been "very successful in economic terms, but a disaster in social terms."

He said U.S. programs had helped the Salvadoran private economy grow steadily in the last three decades, but he said the aid served to strengthen the economic power of an already prosperous elite and had "very little effect on poverty."

An AID spokesman denied allegations by some private and religious relief workers that U.S. aid programs shy away from working with grass-roots organizations for

### Soviet Bloc Gave \$81 Million in Aid To Managua in '82, U.S. Source Says

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies estimate that Nicaragua received \$25 million in economic aid and \$56 million in military aid from the Soviet Union and East European nations in 1982, according to an administration official.

The insurgents in El Salvador receive military aid, mainly through Nicaragua, in the form of small arms, ammunition and medical supplies. No estimate of their value was provided by the official, although he said it would be considerably less than aid to Nicaragua.

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### A Attack Vietnamese

(AP) — About 700 Cambodian guerrillas bases Thursday near the border, military officials said.

The National Liberation Front, loyal to the Cambodian towns of Yang Dang and Phnom Penh, had been captured by the Thai border district.

At least 100 rebels were wounded in the attack. The guerrilla group is one estimated 160,000 Vietnamese troops.

1978

**Successor Is Tolentino**

Paulo, the retiring Philippines long favored by Arturo Tolentino, a legal heir to Ferdinand E. Marcos on political inheritance, will be confirmed in the assembly election next month.

After 16 years, is to retire on his inheritance from his sick bed, he said his son, Mr. Tolentino, 72. Mr. Tolentino is ap-

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Kissinger Report

### Deepening the Murk

It would be churlish for President Reagan to complain about the Kissinger commission's verdict on his Central American policies. This distinguished panel has for the most part conferred bipartisan blessings on his basic contentions — that the United States indeed has a vital stake in Central America, and that massive aid is needed to counter leftist revolutions encouraged by Moscow and Havana.

Still, two schools of thought contend in the report, as they do in Congress and the United States at large. One stresses indigenous roots of Central American unrest; the other sees malevolent alien influences at work. One preaches the need for economic aid, respect for human rights, democratic reforms; the other calls out for helicopters, and quickly.

At first glance the report seems to embrace both views, but on matters that count the administration gets the warmer embrace.

The report deplores the region's appalling poverty, concedes past blunders by the United States and proposes generous and innovative aid programs. Looking to the right, it fears that a global balance can be tipped by the advance of Cuban and Soviet power in Central America — a threat that so worries Henry Kissinger that he and two colleagues oppose human rights conditions that might lead to a Marxist-Leninist victory in El Salvador.

There was the possibility here of a constructive bargain: Democratic members, by swallowing hawkish language, might have finally brought the administration around to support reforms. But the bargain was left unfulfilled.

Beyond that, the report compounds the murk it was meant to dispel. In one place it calls for a real search for a settlement with Nicaraguan and Salvadoran insurgents. Elsewhere it invokes a Cuban menace sinister enough to justify armed invasion.

It says that indigenous revolutions are no security threat, but it is nebulous about how much revolution the United States can live with. Thus it objects to one-party rule in Nicaragua, but cites one-party Mexico as an example of an acceptable revolutionary regime. The report warmly endorses elections but fails to note that fraud at the polls has been the rule in all of Central America except Costa Rica.

And on the critical policy matter of covert aid to "contra" rebels in Nicaragua, the report offers no judgment at all.

Central America is not a struggle between monoliths but a maze of confusions. The Kissinger team recognizes as much in this description of the fitful battle in El Salvador, where violence rages on both sides of the ideological barricade: "The coexistence of these conflicts greatly complicates the task of the democratic forces ... Each violent group attempts to hide behind the other. Neither group has been willing to subordinate its power to the civilized discipline of the democratic process."

But after the realism of this analysis comes a sweeping syllogism. Outside aid is necessary for any protracted guerrilla insurgency: "Indeed, if wretched conditions were themselves enough to create such insurrections, we would see them in many more countries." How then explain the failure of Cuban attempts to export revolution to Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and the Dominican Republic?

The Kissinger report recommends much that is urgent, worthwhile and feasible. The fact that Central America finally commands serious attention in the United States is a salutary change. And the commission's search for consensus may advance an important debate. It has scarcely ended it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### North and Central Americans

There is unanimity on the objective in Central America: democracy. But what are the means to that end? The Kissinger commission is in agreement with the Reagan administration's extension of both an economic carrot and a military stick to Central America, but the latter half of the program divides and will long continue to divide the U.S. public.

If it is the death squads that maintain "democratic" order, what is the advantage of belonging to the "freedom camp?"

The U.S. concern for security is perfectly legitimate, as is that of any democratic state. But unless America is to behave exactly as its Soviet rival behaves in Eastern Europe and Afghanistan, Washington cannot impose its system by force. Americans should learn to coexist with countries whose regimes do not embrace their principles, on the single condition — admittedly, a crucial one — that Moscow and its allies do not move in militarily.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

It is hard to argue with the premise that Central America is vital to U.S. security. But

### The Debate Goes On

Unlike President Reagan's previous bipartisan commissions — the one on Social Security, the other on strategic arms — the commission on Central America, led by Henry Kissinger, did not involve or commit the principal congressional opponents of the Reagan policy. Nor were its members — distinguished citizens all — the principal players in the real-life game. They were not the individuals, or spokesmen for the individuals, who would have to make the political deal to get anything done. So the commission's report arrives on the scene not as the outline of a deal waiting to be ratified but rather as a consensus reached by and among a group of interested citizens from various parts of the political spectrum.

The report makes a powerful and intelligent case that what happens in Central America is important to the United States, which is something that many in the United States have been slow to recognize. And from this it proceeds with flawless logic to the proposition that North Americans should be prepared to expand substantially more in aid and in political energy than they are spending now.

It is a tribute to the seriousness of the commission members and to the efficiency of the Kissinger operation that many all-too-familiar commission pitfalls were avoided and that consensus was achieved on a number of important points. There was something less than consensus, however, on how the commission's agreed goals were to be achieved, and this in a way goes to the heart of the matter.

Some of the commission members believe, with President Reagan, that local shortfalls in human rights and reforms must finally be set aside for the sake of the U.S. strategic objective of defeating and containing communism. Others feel that these shortfalls are so deep, abiding or objectionable that the strategic objective cannot be sustained. In short, the commission, unsurprisingly, reflects precisely the argument that the United States has been having for four years, the chief difference being that the commission would substantially enlarge the U.S. economic and political stake.

President Reagan let it be known on the eve of the report's release that he was inclined to ignore the commission's recommendation to bring military aid to El Salvador on periodic congressional-mandated reports of social progress. That would be consistent with his familiar policy. It is evident, however, that the U.S. Congress will not ignore the recommendation. It was already acting in its spirit.

Here's look at what is happening on the ground specifically in El Salvador, is crucial. Good people make an admirable and agonizing effort, but the guerrillas and the death squads — and the condition of underdevelopment that permits them to assume such importance — undo much of their work. Recent and unavoidably intrusive U.S. demands for the exile of death squad figures are an acknowledgment that the Salvadoran judicial system cannot deal with this problem. Still more intrusive policies may have to be followed to ensure the victory, and then the sealing of Christian Democrat Napoleón Duarte in presidential elections in March. A victory by his opponent, rightist Roberto d'Abuisson, could collapse the whole U.S. enterprise.

Many of the Kissinger commission's suggestions — such as clamping down on Salvadoran nationals in Miami who support the death squads — should be accepted regardless of what else happens. Meanwhile, the debate over Central American policy is likely to go on, intensified by this report.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

# The Soviet Negotiator Blames America for a Failure

By Yuli Kvitsinsky

The writer was the Soviet Union's chief negotiator at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This is an abridged version of his personal account of the negotiations, including the informal meeting known as "the walk in the woods" with Paul H. Nitze, the American negotiator.

MOSCOW — The United States has expressed "regrets" about the discontinuation of the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe. We on the Soviet side feel that this is insincere.

In fact, throughout the talks we suggested and were prepared to effect large-scale, meaningful arms cuts, while the United States was never at any stage prepared to reduce its arms. It stubbornly proceeded with its nuclear buildup in Europe and at best agreed to consider deploying fewer missiles in exchange for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union.

Nor do we see any reason to believe Washington's assurances that it wishes to resume the talks. Talks about what? About the same American proposals that we found unacceptable from the start? Talks for what? To placate Western public opinion while continuing to deploy

new first-strike weapons in Europe?

The Americans now assert that their efforts and initiatives laid the foundation for agreement in Geneva. In reality the Reagan administration proposed nothing to help restrain the arms race. Its position was essentially a repetition of the proposals submitted by the Carter administration in fall of 1980.

Speaking about the unconstructive U.S. stance, it is worth dwelling in particular on the actions of Paul Nitze, chief negotiator on the American side. Unofficial contacts are a usual thing in such negotiations. They are maintained by mutual consent and they presuppose both par-

tiers' integrity. Yet on two occasions last year Mr. Nitze used our unofficial talks for propaganda purposes.

Such was the case with the "walk in the woods" held on July 16. Mr. Nitze advanced a "package deal" providing for: the deployment of a significant number of American cruise missiles and a large reduction of Soviet missiles; Soviet agreement that British and French missiles need not be included in the total number of Western weapons under negotiation; purely symbolic cuts in American aircraft and deep cuts in Soviet aircraft; even a reduction of the SS-20 missiles deployed in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

This package was unacceptable to the Soviet side, and Mr. Nitze was told at once that it would either be rejected altogether or severely amended. Yet Mr. Nitze made a few insignificant changes and passed it off in Washington as something "agreed upon" with the head of the Soviet delegation. Two months later Mr. Nitze retracted his proposal, explaining that they had met with objections from the Pentagon, which did not wish to forgo deploying Pershing-2 missiles as provided for by the walk in the woods formula.

Nevertheless, several months later a distorted version of the proposal was made public — presumably to pave the way for Washington to submit its "initial solution" cutting the number of Soviet missiles and allowing for reduced deployment of American missiles in Europe.

Thus Washington created a false impression that the talks were making progress, while proceeding with plans to deploy new missiles in Europe. It deliberately led Western Europeans to believe that the walk in the woods proposal had originally been acceptable to both sides. In reality it was a blind alley from the start.

A second incident occurred in November, after the United States had begun delivering missiles to Europe. This time the American leak, which came through West Germany, concerned alleged Soviet consent not to count British and French missiles in the total we intend to match in Europe. With that the Americans wanted to give the impression that we would continue the talks even as American missiles were deployed.

But the rise failed: We decided to discount the British and French missiles, and we suspended talks. Mr. Nitze still claims there was an "agreement" of the Soviet position on British and French armaments. Actually the erosion was in his stance.

What is the real story about counting the British and French missiles?

In the summer and autumn of 1983, Mr. Nitze probed the possibility of a solution that would satisfy "compensate" the Soviet Union for these weapons but would also save face for Washington and would not irritate the French and British governments.

On Nov. 2 he revealed a proposal devised by Washington according to which it would not deploy the 572 missiles it intended for Europe if Moscow destroyed 572 warheads on medium-range missiles in the European zone of the Soviet Union. Mr. Nitze calculated that Moscow would retain 122 to 127 SS-20 launchers — an approximate equivalent of the British and French missiles — and he believed that the issue of an increase in British and French missiles could be solved later, at other talks.

This proposal seemed at first sight to provide a certain basis for a compromise. But, guided by past experience, we could not exclude that this was just a tactical move aimed at creating an illusion of progress just when the United States started delivering missiles to Europe.

Mindful of both possibilities, we told Mr. Nitze on Nov. 13 that we would consider his suggestions if the United States submitted them officially. We also reaffirmed our view that British and French weapons must be counted. On Nov. 14 and 15, citing instructions from Washington, Mr. Nitze conducted substantive talks on the proposal, explaining that Washington was divided about it, but adding that he was positive.

Then on Nov. 15, while Mr. Nitze was negotiating, Bonn leaked a modified version of the proposal — and rejected it. The West Germans ascribed authorship to the Soviet side and claimed that Moscow had abandoned its stance on the British and French missiles. This was a dishonorable act, and the Soviet side had no alternative but to restore the truth. Mr. Nitze was told what we thought of such practices.

What has the United States gained by disrupting the talks? It evidently believed that the start of new missile deployment would compel the Soviet Union to make considerable military and political concessions. Mr. Nitze once said, "we shall encircle you by Pershing-2 missiles in the first column and by cruise missiles in the second echelon. So you will find yourself in a pretty difficult position."

This was a miscalculation. In nuclear security, the Soviet Union and the United States are in equal positions. The United States and its allies hoped to gain an edge by deploying missiles with a much reduced flight time to targets in the European part of the Soviet Union. In the end, however, this will benefit neither the United States nor its allies. The Soviet Union has already announced countermasures such as the lifting of the moratorium on SS-20 missile deployment in the European part of the Soviet Union and the deployment of Soviet tactical missiles in Eastern Europe, while Soviet weapons will be deployed on the high seas adjacent to the American coastline. These systems will be comparable with the new American missiles in flight time to targets, nuclear yield and accuracy.

By trying to lessen our security, the United States has lessened its own security and that of Western Europe. As Yuri V. Andropov has pointed out, other measures will be taken to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Soviet Anti-Personnel War Against Afghans

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The small, torn fragment of dull green plastic does not arrest the eye or arouse the imagination — until it is explained. It is from the casing of an anti-personnel mine used in Afghanistan.

The term "anti-personnel" suggests traditional usages of war; it suggests that the personnel against whom the mines are used are military. Actually the intended victims in Afghanistan are civilians, and often children. The mines are especially dreadful because they are not meant to kill, but to instantaneously.

They are scattered by the hundreds of thousands — green in vegetation, brown in arid areas, white in snow — near villages. They are designed to blow off a foot or lower leg. Occasionally they do more: One man's foot was blown off, and as he fell his hand hit another mine.

These weapons of indiscriminate yet limited violence express a military strategy of unlimited war by the world's largest army against an entire population. The mines are designed to maim or to kill lingeringly. Soviet tacticians know that wounded persons are a drain on the community because of the constant care they require.

Lethal infections often result, so the Soviet tactic demoralizes everyone exposed to the hideous suffering of victims, and especially children, dying from gangrene, staphylococcus infection or gram-negative septicemia.

Such savagery is the subject of an article in the winter issue of Foreign Affairs by Dr. Claude Malherbe, executive director of the Paris-based

organization Médecins sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders). He has been one of the 162 physicians and nurses rotated in and out of Afghanistan, managing hospitals. Because the MSF people are among the few foreign witnesses of a war that world journalism has largely forgotten, their hospitals have been bombed by Soviet planes. But MSF people have seen enough to substantiate Dr. Malherbe's thesis, which is:

The Soviet regime has analyzed various failures, including America's, in counter-guerrilla warfare and has concluded that the key to success is a kind of ruthlessness that only a totalitarian regime will practice. Guerrillas succeed, as Mao said, with the aid of the local population, in which they live like fish in water. American, British and French strategies aimed to win the allegiance of the water — the population. Soviet strategy is to kill the fish by draining the water.

Reprisals, exterminations and other tortures are so unmitigated that much of the population leaves and the people who remain are immobilized by physical and emotional traumas. Twenty-five percent of the Afghan population of 7.9 million are now in Pakistan and Iran. Hundreds of thousands are refugees within Afghanistan.

As Dr. Malherbe says, this ocean of suffering is not the unintended consequence of a war's unavoidable collateral effects. It is the bitter fruit cultivated by Soviet strategy. "This does not

involve a warm bath/cold shower tactic, but the exclusive use of boiling water — again and again and again, until both the guerrilla fighters and the population ask for mercy."

Today the United States should supply Afghanistan's freedom fighters with as many hand-held rockets as they can use — the kind that can bring down helicopters. Soviet forces, having declared the Afghans to be enemies, live by helicopters that supply isolated garrisons — and sow the landscape with mines. The sowing is so thick that it is common to see goats and cows grazing bamboo splinters tied with wires.

Not content with random maiming of those who do not watch their step, Soviet forces booby-trap household artifacts, such as clocks, in villages they sweep through. They scatter booby-traps made to resemble pens or red toy trucks. "Their main targets," says Dr. Malherbe, "are children, whose hands and arms are blown off."

He denounces "negligence" of the news media, saying that if organizations like MSF can maintain a constant presence in four provinces, in spite of violent Soviet opposition, the world's powerful news organizations could do as much.

The Red Army has been engaged against the freedom fighters longer than it was against the German Wehrmacht. But what is being done in Afghanistan in 1984 is more akin to the Ukrainian genocide of 1933. Then, as now, Soviet ruthlessness prevailed, and the West's denial reflected the unpleasant business out of most minds.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Reply: No, Women Aren't Better Off in America

By Brenda Maddox

LONDON — Kati Marton's cry of relief at being back in New York after four years of male chauvinist London (see "London's Gender Gap," IHT, Dec. 14) reminded me that Anglo-American differences are almost as interesting as the difference between the sexes, and maybe more so. The parallel terms are so alike and so alike that they are more like than different.

I wondered, however, what had gone wrong. Many American women discovered that London offers them a far kinder climate in which to advance professionally, to be happily married, raise children and see friends. I personally, it's true. But there are many like me. Lots marry British politicians. The literary agent Deborah Owen, the writer Susan Crook and the educational reformer Caroline Benn are neither conspicuously downtrodden nor floral-wrapped like the women Ms. Marton pities.

Ms. Marton's main complaint was that she had sat next to the same Tory member of Parliament at six dinner parties without him ever asking what she did. There, I think, she put her finger on a basic flaw of British society. Not sexism, but indifference to what women do.

It is considered bad manners in London to ask people what they do. It is considered too personal, as out-of-bounds, as other personal remarks that curiosity might prompt, such as "Where is your baby due?"

The object of a London dinner party is conversation. Part of the fun is trying to puzzle out what people do without actually skewering them with a direct question.

You pick an impersonal topic, throw it on the table; then you and your partner swim for it. The subject does not matter: television and the weather, travel — even failing all else. "How do you know our hosts?" You can reveal yourself, full prejudices flying, and there is no need to be nice. As you go, you go, if you wish, let slip that you run NATO or cure cancer. But you must accept that you emerge from an hour's intensely pleasurable talk with a stranger without knowing what he does for his daily bread.

For me, a dinner party in New York, Boston or Washington is a far worse ordeal. The object there is job description. You do not have to volunteer what you do. You will be asked as that as an opener, followed by some conversational sparklers as: "What do you do to get a job done?" and "Do you have a Ph.D.?"

My own special circumstances promptly elicit: "Have you got your American passport?" and "Where did you meet your husband?" The last I am asked within 10 minutes of meeting any fellow American for the first time. In two decades in Britain I have been asked perhaps twice.

The invasion gives way when one loud-voiced guest (not usually, in my experience, a woman) gets the floor. He declaims solemnly on some heavy topic of the day, warding off attempts to intervene with a fierce, "This is my point!" The point usually

struggling, without the equivalent of a high school education, to go out to work when she would rather stay at home. In Mrs. Thatcher they see not only a hard-line Tory but a woman who cries when her son is lost in the desert, who manages to look good when nearly 60 and who will not fire a minister who gets into a sex scandal, because she is loyal to him.

Britain, because it is less competitive (and physically much safer) than the United States, can be a good environment for bright women. It is a bad place in which to innovate or try to get rich. If my daughter or my son wants these things, she or he will have to go west. But if they want to escape the war between the

## Failure EC Proposes A 1% Rise in Farm Grants

### Increase Would Be Lowest in 5 Years

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

BRUSSELS — The European Commission, in a drive to control farm spending, proposed Thursday that 1984-85 increases in subsidies average less than 1 percent, the lowest proposed in five years. They proposed a freeze of the prices of milk and cereal products.

The plan was announced by Paul Dalsager, farm commissioner of the 10-nation trade bloc and a leader of its effort to curb subsidies that cost the farm budget 16.5 billion European-currency units (\$13 billion) and promote production of large surpluses.

They know some parts of the package may be difficult for the agricultural community to accept," Mr. Dalsager said. "It's a taut proposal and farmers will not be happy."

But he said the time has come for member countries to show restraint in farm spending. "The weaknesses of the past have made it unavoidable," he said. "It's not reasonable to produce products without markets."

The proposals now go to the European Parliament for an advisory opinion and to member state agriculture ministers, who must make the final decision. Their first meeting is scheduled for Feb. 6 and 7.

Mr. Dalsager's proposals followed two days of demonstrations by French farmers against imports of meat from Denmark and other European Community countries.

Mr. Dalsager acknowledged that farmers incomes in the trade bloc fell 6 percent last year, but he said the EC is "no longer rich enough."

He believed that the possibility of a split that would tacitly "compete" with the Soviet Union for markets but would also not be welcomed by the British and French governments.

On Nov. 2 he revealed a proposal devised by Washington according to which it would not deploy its missiles it intended for Europe. Moscow destroyed 572 warheads, medium-range missiles in the front zone of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nitze calculated that Moscow retains 122 to 127 SS-20 launchers, an approximate equivalent of Soviet and French missiles.

He believed that the issue of an arms race between British and French missiles was solved later, at other talks.

This proposal seemed at first to provide a certain basis for a compromise. But, guided by past experience, we could not conclude that it was just a tactical move after a long illusion of progress when the United States started to withdraw its missiles to Europe.

Admiral of both possible told Mr. Nitze on Nov. 13 that he would consider his suggestion.

United States submitted that officially. We also reaffirmed our that British and French missiles would be counted. On Nov. 14, taking instructions from Washington, Mr. Nitze conducted discussions on the proposal, explaining Washington was divided about whether to withdraw its missiles to Europe.

Then on Nov. 15, while Mr. Nitze was negotiating, Bonn issued a new version of the proposal — rejected it. The West German foreign minister to the Soviet Union claimed that Moscow had moved its stance on the British French missiles. This was indeed the act, and the Soviet side had alternative but to restore the issue. Mr. Nitze was told what were the of such practices.

What has the United States by disrupting the talks? It is believed that the start of a new deployment would compel the Soviet Union to make considerable and political concessions. "We did not accept our proposal," Mr. Nitze once said. "We shall sacrifice Pershing-2 missiles in the first, and by cruise missiles in the second and third. So you will find in a pretty difficult position."

This was a misjudgment. In

clear security, the Soviet Union the United States are in positions. The United States and the Soviet Union have gained an edge by missiles with a much reduced time to targets in the European of the Soviet Union. In the event, this will benefit the United States not its allies the Soviet Union has already some countermeasures such as the moratorium on SS-20 and deployment in the European of Soviet tactical missiles in Europe, while Soviet weapons deployed on the high seas off the American coast. The terms will be comparable with American missiles in flight and by cruise missiles in the second and third. So you will find in a pretty difficult position."

By trying to lessen its United States has lessened security and that of Western Europe. As Yuri V. Andropov has put it, "other measures will be taken to ensure the security of the Union and its allies."

The New York Times

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### The Traditional Family

Regarding "Better Off the Traditional Family?" (IHT, p. 12) by Helen M. Eaton:

Bravo to Mrs. Eaton, who finger accurately on the finger of modern relations between sexes, with its harmful effects, men, women, children, manners and morals.

Indeed, I do not understand people better to get married. There is no longer a problem of mutual lifelong commitment, cherishing, the cementing of the relationship. For sex is the key communication of love, deviated until it has no meaning than scratching an itch.

The situation will not change later — regain a sense of about their natural roles of

ALFRED M. ROSE

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Day & H	10844	314 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	311 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	311 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
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Unicel	8899	122 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
IBM	8815	751 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	749 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	749 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Digital	8815	751 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	749 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	749 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
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BestP's	8206	141 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	131 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

Dow Jones Averages						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Per
Indus	1277.44	1287.90	1271.78	1279.31	+ 1.99	.16%
Trans	604.03	611.14	601.47	605.84	+ 3.72	.62%
Util	1113.67	1124.73	1122.66	1134.01	+ 0.19	.02%
Comp	509.82	514.09	506.95	510.44	-	.00%

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg/Prev
Composite	97.54	97.05	97.05	+0.02
Industrials	118.44	118.00	118.00	+0.00
Trans.	99.58	99.52	99.52	+0.00
Utilities	47.75	47.24	47.24	+0.04
Finance	97.31	96.94	96.94	+0.05

# Thursday's NYSE Closing

AMEX Diaries		
	Class	Prev.
Advanced	317	306
Declined	276	311
Unchanged	227	191
Total Issues	820	811
New Highs	24	14
New Lows	4	4
Volume up	2,007,190	
Volume down	2,420,315	

NASDAQ Index				
	Close	Chg/4	Week Ago	YTD Ago
Composite	267.63	-0.85	264.45	267.45
Industrials	333.71	+0.16	333.41	332.45
Finance	285.85	+0.25	285.74	285.45
Insurance	200.55	+0.05	200.50	200.45
Utilities	221.57	-4.16	226.39	221.00
Basics	207.41	+6.53	204.83	215.00
ITC/SP	255.30	+1.10	254.65	255.00

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg%
TaxAir	4053	726	706	7	+ 1/16
DomeP	3719	314	214	16	+ 5/16
Vibratim's	2285	1516	15	15	+ 1
Dorgos	1970	2016	2012	2012	- 1
711 F	1954	2716	2574	2574	- 1
Chem-OH	1813	516	514	512	+ 1/16
ViCom/TA	1626	616	5	5	+ 1/16
PerfCo	1586	1726	1116	1116	- 1
WongB	1436	3216	3092	3092	- 1
Boeing	1083	1714	1650	174	- 1

## **400% PROFITS and SOPHOCLES**

On August 9th, 1982, when the DOWS were hovering around 790, BARRON'S magazine mused... "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work". At the same time BARRON'S and the "Street" were issuing dire warnings, our researchers were lonely bulls, writing, in a report, dated July 28, 1982... "THE DJI'S WILL HIT 1,000 BEFORE TOUCHING 750", adding as a postscript... "100,000,000 shares trading days on the N.Y.S.E. will become routine". The epilogue has been written, on August 17th 1982, the DOWS skyrocketed 38 points, on the following day, 133,000,000 shares traded. Bulls roared out of their pastures; our analysts were vindicated; BARRON'S and other pre-August bears blushed.

## And now?

**Will the bull be slain, or will he romp?**  
The American dream is contagious, a dream that reflects the "revolution of rising expectations"; a dream that will thrust the DOWS over 2,000, dwarfing most estimates and reinforcing capitalist dogma; offering vista far beyond the visions of those divining fiscal blue heaven.

the visions of those divining fiscal, blue heaven.

Since January 1982, 85% of the equities recommended by F.P.S. have advanced; some special situations have escalated more than 400%. The model portfolio we structured in 1982, gained over 160%; outpacing major stock indices. As a corollary to our contrarian stance, we punctured bloated, high-tech equities; advising the short sale of APPLE at \$56, and COLECO around \$60. Our current report highlights "neglected" shares that could catapult; as a pièce de résistance, F.P.S. reviews two incubating corporations with the duality of assets and romance; shares that could emerge as Wall Street "winners". The market will remain buoyant, recalling the observations of Sophocles' Antigone... "Wonders are many, and none is more wonderful than man; the power that crosses the white sea... making a path under surges that threaten to engulf him. He taught himself to flee the arrows of the frost when 'tis hard lodging under the clear sky; yea; he hath resource for all". For your complimentary copy of this letter, a letter that lists possible fiscal "wonders", please write to, or telephone:

**CAPITAL  
GAINS  
RESEARCH**

**F.P.S. FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV**  
Kalverstraat 112  
1012 PK AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands  
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81 Telex: 18536 (fpsam)

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### Address

Phone

100

2 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52w	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot. Chgs	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52w	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot. Chgs	
57/4	39	Kidde pf	1.64	31		6	501/2	502/2	501/2	501/2	501/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.09	31	12	116/2	32/4	32/4	151/2	151/2		
99	52/4	Kimberly	4.30	45	12	44/2	22/2	22/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
72/4	21	Kingfisher	1.30	22	23	34/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
74/4	20/4	Kooper	2.00	27	25	38	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
24/4	21/4	Kolmar	1.10	15	14	24	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
22/4	21/4	Kopers	0.80	17		135/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
10/4	10/4	Kosher pf	10.00	101		2	100	99/2	99/2	99/2	99/2	99/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	
42/4	33/4	Kroger	2.00	55	52	17	17/2	34/2	34/2	34/2	34/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
22/4	23/4	Kuhih	0.80	44	43	27	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
22/4	23/4	Kyocera	2.00	4	35	27	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
22/4	23/4	Kyoto	2.00	11	12	39	18/2	18/2	18/2	18/2	18/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
		L																								
31/4	22/4	LN Ho	2.59e10.1	10	14/2	755	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	25/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
14/4	14/4	LNF	0.70	44	44	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
14/4	14/4	LNL	0.70	53	53	2	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	9/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
8/4	11/4	LLC	0.70	68	68	48/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	5/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
13/4	16/4	LLC	0.70	45	45	7	11/2	11/2	11/2	11/2	11/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
19/4	11/4	LLT	0.25	13	13	79/2	19/2	19/2	19/2	19/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
30/4	26/4	LLT	0.25	13	13	29/2	30/2	30/2	30/2	30/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
33	24/4	LQG	3.00	95	95	19	33	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	
31/4	25	Lofaro	0.20	16		34/2	72/2	72/2	72/2	72/2	72/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2		
6/4	24/4	Lofaro	0.20	80	80	34/2	34/2	34/2	34/2	34/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
21/4	17/4	Lomax	0.00	39	38	18	53	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	
30/4	21/4	Lomax	0.00	39	38	18	53	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	
31/4	21/4	Lomax	0.00	39	38	18	53	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	
1/4	1/4	Lomax	0.00	39	38	18	53	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	20/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	
5	1	L-Enviro	0.70	49	49	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
9/4	9/4	LVInn	0.70	103	102	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
29/4	15/4	LW	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
21/4	11/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	2/2	+ 1/2	47/4	30/4	31/2	116/2	1.08	12	22	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2	22/2			
47/4	33/4	Lw	0.20	13	13	2/2	2/2	2/2	2																	

(Continued on Page 19)

## WEEKEND

January 13, 1984

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## Curbing the 'Video Nasties'

by Peter Osnos

**L**ONDON — When people choose to show gruesome horror movies on their home videos, should the government interfere? In Britain, where there are more video machines per home than any country in the world, politicians from all parties are staying the answer is yes.

At issue is the spread of what the British call "video nasties," cassettes of films mainly made for the drive-in trade in the United States, which portray repulsive violence, cannibalism, bestiality, sadomasochism and torture. A bill now in Parliament would restrict distribution of the cassettes and impose heavy fines for violations, extending such restraints for the first time into the boozing new field of personal entertainment.

While it may be modified along the way, the legislation seems certain to be adopted by next spring.

In many ways, the debate is a replay of the controversy decades ago over film censorship, which ended in a rating system and permitted the showing of pornographic films to adults. The new factor is that the government is proposing controls on what people do for recreation in their homes.

Support for the measure went up sharply last month after members of Parliament were shown a 22-minute compilation of lurid excerpts from currently available cassettes. The producers of this "debased and debasing material," said Graham Bright, a Conservative member who is the legislation's sponsor, "have only one aim: to exploit the worst elements of human nature for profit."

Shown to children — and there is evidence of that happening in large numbers — the damage could be "forever," Bright asserted in an impassioned House of Commons speech.

Proponents of the new legislation say that more specific guidelines to both retailers and consumers are needed than those available under the present law. Bright's bill would give the responsibility for classifying video films to the same British board of censors that now rates films for theaters. The board would determine what could be sold or rented to minors, and violation would carry a heavy fine. The board would also be empowered to ban the worst videos altogether, as it now does with theater movies.

The difficulty in the procedure is that once a cassette is in a person's home, there is no means of controlling who watches it. A possibility mentioned by David Mellor, one of the government ministers in the Home Affairs Office, is to take the next step and stop all distribution of video films classified unsuitable for children. But that move would probably arouse even greater opposition than the present plans.

Ultimately, Mellor conceded in Parliament, "No legislation could remove from parents and other adults their primary duty to protect children from corruption. In a free society the whole burden cannot be cast on government, Parliament and the law alone."

There are about 25,000 video retailers around the country. An estimated 15 percent of rentals and 2 percent of purchases are for horror films. The overall growth of the industry has been so rapid that only now has serious thought gone into such side effects as the "video nasties" or another serious problem: piracy of big commercial hits.

Last spring, a master copy of the "Star Wars" epic, "Return of the Jedi," was stolen from a provincial theater, and within a few weeks cassettes were readily available around the country. The film industry and police have joined in a campaign to locate and prosecute the pirates. Police say they believe that organized crime groups are involved in what has become a lucrative new trade.

Controlling accessibility of offensive films is a different matter, because of the civil liberties question of how far authorities can go in determining a person's choice of home amusement. Katharine Whitehorn, a columnist for The Observer, put the case for the new law simply: "If we have to make a choice between submitting the video trade to control, with the risk of censorship spreading, or having the youngsters corrupted, I'll settle for protecting the children."

She was responding to a report issued in November by a parliamentary committee that claimed nearly 40 percent of 6-year-old children in a survey said they had seen at least one video horror film. Embarrassed researchers acknowledged a few days later that the information from 6,000 youngsters up to the age of 16 had not been fully analyzed, and a further study will be released in March.

But the impression was left — and specialists say it was correct — that a substantial number of children are seeing video cassettes that are on a list of 30 films that police contend are obscene under Britain's existing statutes. The law, last revised in 1959, prohibits the sale of any material "likely to deprave and corrupt."

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George Soria

John Schles

## 'GWTW,' Live and in Paris

**P**ARIS — The Paris theatrical season looks like the usual mixed bag. A musical about the sexual problems of the Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard was an early offering and this month at the prestigious and lovely Marigny theater, there will be "Gone With the Wind," adapted for the stage in 63 sequences and nine tableaux.

There are 26 actors, 17 of whom play three parts each, so it is if we had 69 actors on stage, says Georges Soria, the 80-year-old author of some 20 produced plays. One of them, "L'Etrange dans l'ile," was a prize and lasted the whole Paris season.

"Autant en emporte le vent" (which is in no

the novel was 1,036 pages, "Making the choice was redoubtable and heartrending," he says. "To find the dramatic structure to have the characters age by 10 years, to recount the greatest epic in American history in 63 sequences and three hours, to enter into the depth of the characters . . . There is no need to finish the sentence. He simply bows his shoulders expressively."

The job took six months of research and 10 of writing. While Soria doesn't think much of the film version of the book, he realizes it will be an uphill struggle to make audiences forget it. "We had to take actors quite opposite to the film to try to erase the great shadows of Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. Our Scarlett O'Hara, for example, will not be a redhead."

Instead she will be a Canadian blonde, Gabrielle Laure, who looks as wholesome as a Homecoming Queen. The saturnine Rhett Butler will be played by the fair and blue-eyed Polish actor Daniel Olbrychski, who has played Hamlet a lot and has appeared in many films.

Within the epic tale of war and ruin (the Atlantic fire will take place offstage), there are the four main characters, whom Soria refers to as the neurotic quartet. He finds them both Dostoyevskian and astonishingly modern.

"Scarlett prefigures today's woman — she

goes from just a planter's daughter to a redoubtable businesswoman. Rhett Butler is a bandit, a charmer who at the end seeks to redeem his honor. Ashley is the perfect example of modern failure, a man who lives in the clouds and cannot face contemporary life. Melanie carries the burden of her husband, Ashley, knowing that he loves Scarlett and feels only esteem for her."

If the characters' torments are Dostoyevskian, Soria says there is only one word for the book itself: "Tolstoy. It is the American 'War and Peace.'"

"Curiously," Soria points out, "the American intelligent has for a long time ignored the book. Margaret Mitchell should be taught in universities — the reason she isn't is because of her modernity."

Soria had the help of the leading Mitchell expert, Richard Harwell, and the blessing of the author's brother in undertaking his adaptation. He had to make some pretty bold decisions. General Sherman, who does not appear in the book, does appear in the play, while Rhett and Scarlett's awful daughter Bonnie has been neatly excised.

"It's nearly impossible in France to get permission for a child to appear onstage every

Continued on page 9

## Victor, Borge's Caretaker

by Mimi Mann

**C**OPENHAGEN — It was the morning after the gala night, and Victor Borge was not on stage, but occasionally, as the sunlight slanted through the windows of the hotel suite in the center of his hometown, there was a trace of a spotlight.

The day before, he had conducted the Royal Danish Philharmonic, celebrating the orchestra's 150th anniversary and his 75th birthday. Surrounded by fresh flowers in vases of varying sizes, gifts from the famous and the not so famous, letters of best wishes and a congratulatory telegram from President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan, Borge, who is known as much for his humor as for his music, grew introspective.

"I have always been serious. A clown is not a clown because of his clothing. A clown is not a clown until he does something."

"Do you know the difference between age 74 and 75? Twelve hours. That's all. We can't see ourselves until we look into the mirror. We are a combination, consisting of a million computers. The 'T' is the least of me."

Borge Rosenbaum was born into an extraordinary musical family on Jan. 3, 1909. His mother introduced him to the piano when he was 3 years old. His father, 60 when his younger son was born, played the violin for the Royal Danish Philharmonic.

When he was 8, Borge made his concert debut in Copenhagen and was hailed as a prodigy. He won scholarships and studied music in Denmark, Austria and Germany, but in his veins flowed not only music but laughter.

"When I was a child and went to family parties or to the homes of friends, I was always asked to play after dinner. I was the evening's entertainment. Sometimes my parents would say I played well, and sometimes not. All pianos are not the same, and not everyone maintains a piano the way it should be kept."

"Some of the pianos were very out of tune; others were slightly out of tune. It didn't make much difference because you couldn't play the piece correctly in any case. Some pianos were even nasty to play, either tough or with missing keys. If you think what a hardship it is for professionals to play on pianos that aren't right, just imagine what suffering it is for a child with ability to try to play."

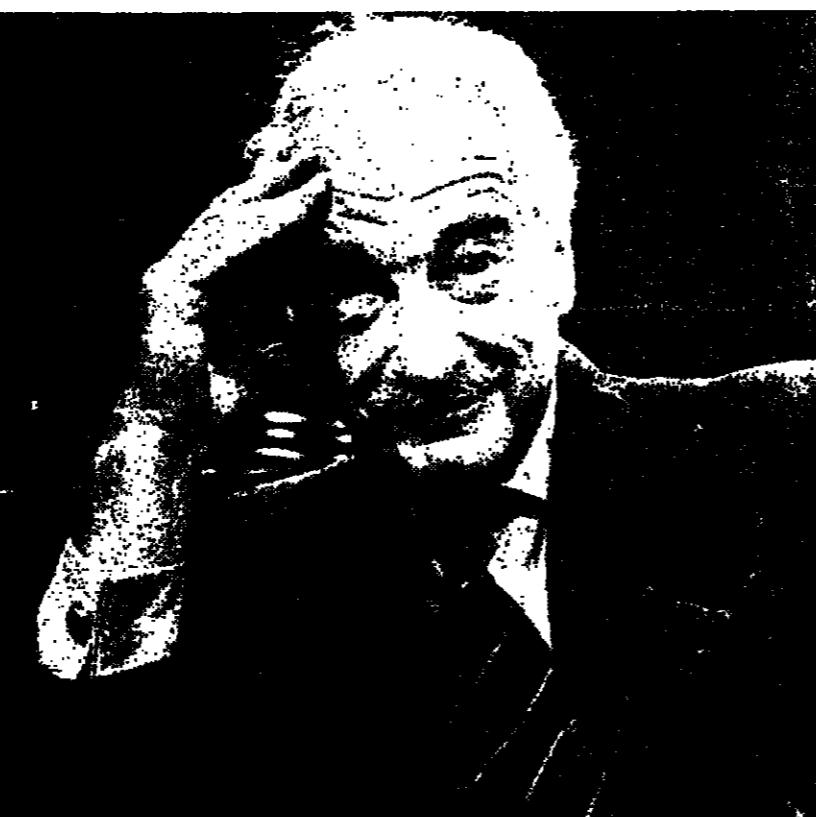
"I was born with the touch. You can study to be a musician, but it isn't the same. When I was trying to play on inferior pianos, I had to invent ways to do it. Out of it came humor. You can't be a midget because you want to. Humor was my life's hope to help overcome the effects of drastic emotion. I have always been emotional. How long does it take to play 'The Minute Waltz?' Two years."

Borge was a born entertainer, and entertain he did — in cabarets, clubs wherever he could find work. From 1931 to 1939 steady work came as an organist in a cemetery chapel in Copenhagen.

"I loved music, and the organist was old and usually sick. I was paid for each funeral. I always asked the favorite songs of the deceased. I loved the work, because it made me feel good to help people, and because I'm such an emotional person. I would end up playing and crying."

By the time World War II loomed on the European horizon, Borge had earned a place on the Nazi blacklist, not just for being Jewish but for his biting satire. In 1936 he had performed his legendary phonetic pronunciation number for the first time and continued to perfect his routine. His father had died in 1932, but his mother lived to see her son's star rise in Scandinavia.

When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, Borge received a telegram in Sweden saying his mother was seriously ill. He sneaked into Copenhagen and promised her that when she got



Victor Borge

better he would take her to America, a thought that had popped into his mind as they talked. Mrs. Rosenbaum didn't recover, but Borge escaped on a ship from Finland, arriving in the United States with \$1,000 and not a word of English. He thought the \$1,000 might have to last a lifetime.

Borge learned the alien language in the movie houses on New York's 42d Street, where for 15 cents he would spend hours staring at replays of films. His daily food allowance of 25 cents indirectly provided him with his first English sentence: "Do you want your coffee now or later?"

Then I must put on a new outfit, carry a new umbrella. If the audience doesn't like my humor, I switch to the piano for 30 minutes. As long as I have a piano, I am OK. I have always had variety. A comedian is stuck in a limited role. A humorist can change.

"Humor is for the humanist what the pen is for the poet or the brush for the painter. Humor creates its own situation. Humor can kill. It can be a dangerous weapon."

"You have to be desperately serious to do what I do: to stand there alone for 2 to 3 hours while the audience is laughing hysterically. That is damn serious. I am always serious. You look on things, pick up reflections of things that are funny. That's my secret."

In the past few years Borge has appeared as conductor and soloist with some of the world's most famous orchestras. He has introduced the classics to generations who grew up on comics.

He seldom turns down a request for a charity appearance if the cause is near his heart. In 1955 he founded "Thanks to Scandinavia," a nonprofit scholarship fund to commemorate Scandinavian efforts to rescue potential victims of Nazi persecution during the occupation.

He and his American wife, Sanna, have been married 30 years. There are five children and five grandchildren.

"I am a caretaker of what has been decided to be me. Think of the millions of things we can do. Sometimes when I play and look down at my fingers, I know I'm not in full control. Yet we do everything we can to ruin what we have been given. I smoked like a chimney for 45 years until I saw an X-ray of my lungs. Then I stopped."

He does, however, feel he made his contribution to the war. "Doctors were looking for a way to decide if soldiers returning from the war deaf really were without hearing or if they were suffering from shellshock. The doctors would play my record with the phonetic alphabet, and if the soldier had even a hint of a smile, the doctors knew he could hear. They said no one could listen to the record without laughing."

Borge went to Broadway and television. Always present was the smile, the shortest distance between his brand of humor and the audience. What came in between was strictly Borge.

## In Search of the Trireme

by Lee Stokes

**A**THENS — A reconstruction of a Greek trireme, the warship that helped the Athenians defeat the Persians at the battle of Salamis in 480 B.C., may soon skim the Aegean Sea for the first time in 2,000 years. The pine-and-oak vessel is scheduled to make its maiden voyage around Salamis with a volunteer crew of 170 oarsmen and 30 officers, in a project involving both the British Naval Maritime Museum in Greenwich and the Naval Museum of Greece in Piraeus.

The ship, which will cost at least half a million dollars, will be built at British shipyards under the supervision of three British experts. They are John Coates, a former naval architect who heads the design team; Commander Eric McKee, formerly of the Royal Navy dockyards, and Professor John Morrison, a classical scholar considered to be the foremost authority on ships of antiquity.

It is Morrison's theories that the project is based on. Royal Navy men are putting in practice.

"There has been a great deal of scholarly controversy over the trireme, much of which remains unresolved," Coates says. "We have few clues about its design. We don't even know for certain what shape it had, for it was not recorded anywhere. But there are several clues which are helping us in design and construction."

Such clues include references in classical literature that indicate that the ships of the ancient world had a deep central keel. Another detail known is that a trireme was less than 5.5 meters (18 feet) wide. Because triremes would have to approach beaches, it is likely that they would have stood high out of the water. Experts deduce that at the likely displacement and with a relatively high center of gravity, stability would demand a length on the waterline of 38 meters (about 124 feet).

Coates has estimated that the trireme would have been crested by 170 oarsmen spaced every two and a half feet in three tiers, with approximately 30 oarsmen on either side. The trireme or captain of the ship would have had under his command a helmsman, a first mate, a first officer, the *calixtis*, who controlled the timing of the oarsmen, the *adibis* who passed messages along the ship, 10 sailors to manipulate the sails and 15 infantrymen and archers, making a total of about 200 men.

There would be just enough room for some stores, sails, 30 spare oars and anchors. Triremes employed to carry troops, horses and supplies would sail without the lower two tiers of oarsmen, moving more slowly than those used as warships. "If a trireme was carrying 30 horses, it would be pretty close to full," says Coates.

Using classical references to the duration of specific voyages, scholars have been able to calculate the vessel's maximum speed. Thucydides, for example, recounts how, in 438 B.C., Athens sent a trireme the 240 nautical miles to Mytilene, ordering a massacre of the population as punishment for the island's attempt to side with Sparta against Athens. A second trireme, bearing a reprieve, covered the

distance in just over 24 hours, arriving in time to save the populace.

Another voyage of about 120 nautical miles, from what today is Istanbul to a port on the south coast of the Black Sea, was covered in a long day, or approximately 16 hours. But overall, scholars say, crews would probably have covered long distances at 4 knots, short distances at about 9 knots.

McKee stresses the importance of the trireme in Mediterranean history, enabling naval power to become a political force. He calls it "the one vessel that changed the history of the world," and considers that this helps to explain the interest the project has generated. "We believe that this three-tiered warship insured Greek naval superiority in the Aegean and stopped a Persian advance into Europe that would have changed the whole way of life and thinking we enjoy today."

Coates had been writing a book on the trireme before he decided to put all his energy into the design and construction project. The vessel, he says, developed out of the single-tiered warships of the kind said to have been used by Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece, built of pine with keels of oak, and bound together by a compound whose composition is still unknown.

"It was Jason's warship, the Argo, that developed into the three-tiered, oared vessel common from the first millennium B.C. to about 800 B.C.," he says. "Then the *pentecontos*, which used three men on one side and two on the other to pull each oar, became the standard warship for several centuries before the rise of the trireme."

Coates traces the first reference to the trireme — three-tiered, streamlined and speedy — to Corinth in the sixth century B.C. "The trireme appears to have been a direct development from the two-tiered *pentecontos*," he says, "and it remained the most successful

warship of the ancient world until the rise of the Roman Empire." Subsequently, five- and seven-tiered warships emerged.

The trireme took part in at least four well-known battles. The Battle of Artemision, though not decisive, gave the Greeks the confidence to take on the Persians again, and at Salamis, the turning point in the Persian offensive in Europe, the maneuverability and speed of the trireme in the straits between the island and the mainland gave the Greek forces the edge over a much larger Persian fleet.

During the Peloponnesian wars in the fifth century B.C., the trireme again showed its worth at Patras and Naupactus in the Athenians' engagements with the fleets of the Spartan alliance. It was also used, if not to such good effect, in the ill-fated Persian invasion of Sicily in 415-414 B.C., a considerable undertaking given the distances involved.

The reconstruction team hopes to embark on construction at the Liverpool docks this year. Hull models and a full-scale mock-up of one

## TRAVEL

## What's Doing in Zurich

by Paul Hofmann

ZURICH — Skiing enthusiasts have long been flying to Zurich at this time of year because of the celebrated Alpine slopes and resorts nearby. However, Switzerland's biggest city is now a winter attraction in itself because of its lively cultural season.

A highlight now is "mobile opera," a result of the current renovation and expansion of the 92-year-old opera house that has forced the cosmopolitan city's musical life into an itinerant pattern. The municipal Convention Center, the adjoining Tonhalle (concert hall) and the covered stadium in the suburb of Oerlikon as well as churches and other buildings are substituting for the old complex, which is still trussed by scaffolding and surrounded by giant cranes on Lake Zurich.

Nevertheless, the temporarily silenced opera house keeps making news. Workers digging for new foundations hit the remains of a prehistoric settlement, evidence that the spot where the Limmat River flows out of the crescent-shaped lake was inhabited by a stable community 5,000 years ago. Archaeologists swooped onto the site and held up construction work for months, and completion of the new opera house and theater has now been rescheduled for December 1984. Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" has been chosen for the reopening gala.

The program for the peripatetic 1983-84 music season includes Homberger's "Joan of Arc at the Stake," Donizetti's "Maria Stuarda," John Christopher Pepusch's arrangement of John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" and a stadium production of Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov." Verdi's "Giovanna d'Arco" and Richard Strauss' "Elektra" will be performed in concert. Works by Monteverdi and Benjamin Britten will be heard in the Grossmünster (the cathedral) and the Fraumünster, the city's two medieval churches, and the Tonhalle Orchestra, which plays for the opera and is also the city's principal concert orchestra, will give several concerts. For programs, schedules and performers, consult Zurich News, a weekly bulletin that is available free at most hotels or, for 1 Swiss franc (about 50 cents), at newsstands. The prices of tickets range from 4 to 60 Swiss francs.

THE Swiss National Museum, on the north side of the railroad terminal, displays prehistoric artifacts, medieval and Renaissance art, the richly carved furniture of an old peasant civilization and many other treasures. Open from 10 A.M. to noon Tuesday through Sunday and 2 to 5 on Monday; admission free. The Kunsthaus, on Fine Arts Museum, 4 Heimplatz, northwest of the opera house, is rich in paintings, sculpture and graphic art of the 19th and 20th centuries. Open 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Tuesday through Friday, 10 to 5 on Saturday and Sunday and 2 to 5 Monday.

The Rieberg Museum, in the former Wesendonck Villa on a hill overlooking the western shore of Lake Zurich, houses a collection of art from India, China, Tibet, Africa and other parts of the world. Open 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tuesday through Sunday and 8 to 10 P.M. on Wednesday; admission free.

Admirers of Thomas Mann may visit the studio at 15 Schönbergstrasse (near the Kunsthaus) where the Nobel Prize winner, who died in 1955, wrote some of his works, and look at manuscripts and other memorabilia. Open 2 to 4 on Wednesday and Saturday; admission free.

THE city is one of the world's prime centers of the international trade in art, antiquities and curios. Some 50 private galleries and auction houses present art for sale from virtually all epochs and cultures. Galleries are listed in Zurich News and in the daily press.

The shopper strolling along the broad Bahnhofstrasse from the central railroad terminal to the lake is apt to be overwhelmed by the air of opulence and financial power. The haughty palaces of the big banks flash the latest quotations from Wall Street on street-level computer screens, and store windows nonchalantly display 20,000-franc platinum wristwatches and 9,000-franc king-sized raincoats. Nearby, some of the world's finest department stores,

such as Jelmoli, at 1 Seidengasse, beckon. (Most stores are open Monday through Saturday from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.)

Walk up the hill between Bahnhofstrasse and the Limmat, and in a few minutes you will find yourself in medieval streets leading to the Lindenholz, a square that marks the spot where Roman legions were encamped. The panorama encompasses the old city quarter beyond the river, the Grossmünster, with its twin Gothic towers—it is the church where Ulrich Zwingli, the Protestant reformer, preached in the 16th century—and, on a cliff, the city's renowned institutions of higher learning, Zurich University and the Federal Polytechnic Academy.

MONG the half-dozen deluxe hotels, the most expensive are the Dolder Grand Hotel (tel: 251.62.31), a self-contained Belle Epoque complex on a wooded hill overlooking the city and the lake, and the elegant Baur au Lac (tel: 221.16.50) on the northern lake front. A double room with bath and abundant breakfast in either of the two costs 240 to 300 francs.



Kirchgasse, behind the Grossmünster, in Zurich.

The most modern of the other five-star hotels is the Zurich (tel: 363.63.63), on the east bank of the Limmat, and the most central the Savoy Baur au Lac (tel: 211.53.60), on Bahnhofstrasse. The other hotels in this group are the Atlantis Sheraton (tel: 463.00.00), on the western outskirts, and the Eden au Lac (tel: 47.94.04) on the eastern lake promenade. A double with bath in any of these costs between 180 and 300 francs. (Breakfast is included in all Zurich hotel rates.)

Popular among the more than 20 first-class hotels are the Schweizerhof (tel: 211.86.40), opposite the railroad terminal; Bellavue au Lac (tel: 251.70.10), on the eastern lake front; Neues Schloss (tel: 201.65.50), near the northern lake front; and Zum Storchen (tel: 211.55.10), central on the historic Wemiplatz. Doubles with bath in any of these range from 140 to 270 francs. Add 5 to 8 percent after March 31.

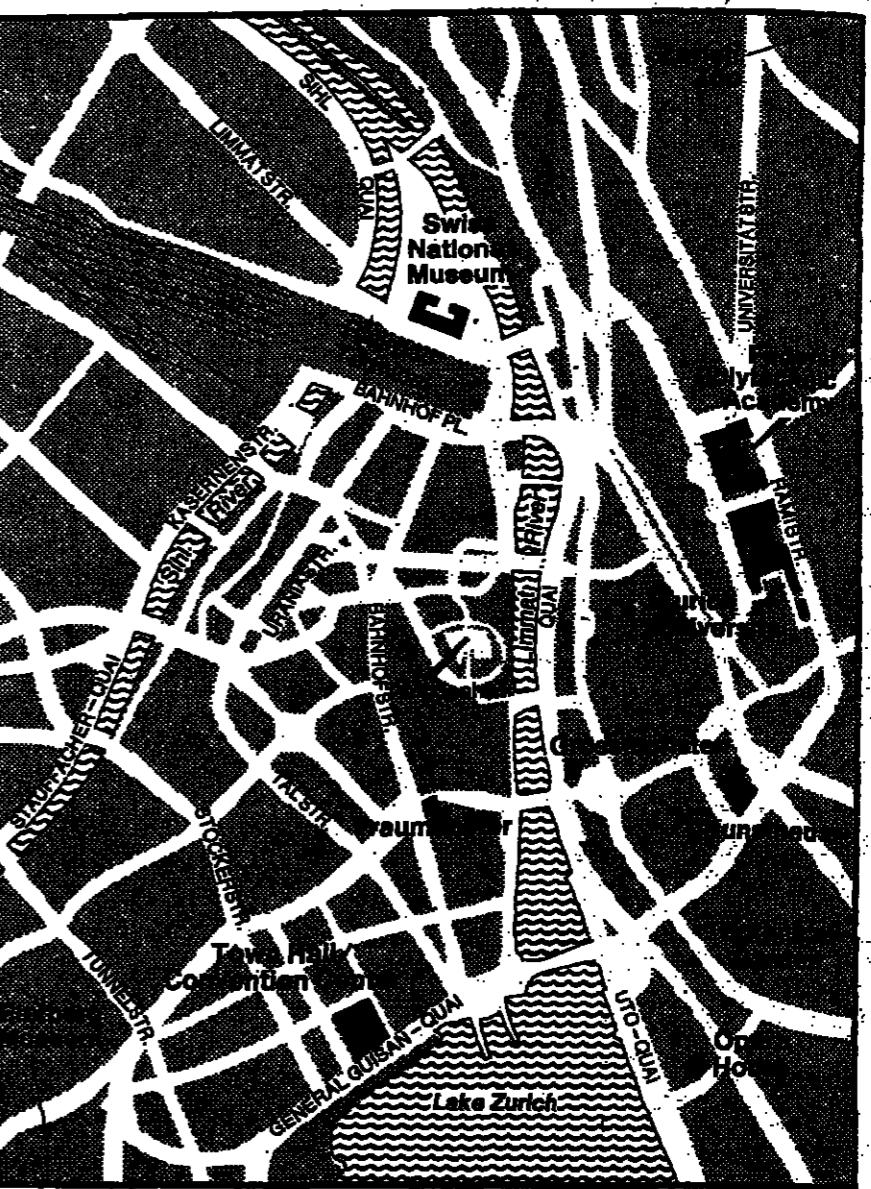
More moderately priced: Zürcherhof (tel: 47.10.40), 21 Zähringerstrasse, north of the river, with doubles with bath at 110 to 150 francs, and the Opera (tel: 251.90.90), near the opera house, with doubles with bath at 140 to 180 francs.

ONE of the novelties in the culinary scene is Chez Max, 53 Seestrasse (tel: 391.86.77) in the Zolliker suburb, which is widely considered one of Switzerland's leading restaurants. It has introduced a menu that wed Japanese and French cooking and features eight frequently changing dishes, including shellfish. The prix fixe is 140 francs without beverages. Chez Max also continues to serve traditional French cuisine in its luxurious setting, with silver chandeliers on the tables, modern art on the walls, and remarkable service. Dinner for two, with perhaps salmon and caviar for openers, trout in a piquant cream and rich desserts, along with a good bottle of French wine, may run to 300 francs.

Le Jardin (tel: 201.65.77), an attractively designed restaurant, opened recently on the ground floor of the Neues Schloss Hotel, 17 Stockerstrasse. The gleaming kitchen, visible from the street through a picture window, offers unlimited portions of boiled and roast meat off the cart for lunch at 27 francs. Boiled potatoes and brocoli or other vegetables are served with the meat. The *plat du jour* may be filet of sole with morels at 22 francs, or entrecôte in red wine, 20 francs. Bottled Swiss wines cost about 30 francs.

Apart from such vaunted places, there are many taverns with traditional German-Swiss food—sausages and all—as well as Alsatian-style brasseries, fondu havens, spaghetti and pizza emporiums, and Spanish, Greek, kosher and vegetarian restaurants. A favorite tavern is Zum Rüden (tel: 47.95.90), 41 Limmatquai near city hall, a former artisans' guild headquarters with Gothic vaults. A recent dinner for two with a satisfying vegetable soup, chunks of skewered calf's liver with sage leaves, and assorted Swiss cheeses, with a bottle of red Dôle, cost 96 francs.

ON a clear day, don't miss the ride up the Uetliberg, Zurich's house mountain. Electric trains leave every 30 minutes from the Selnau station on the Sihl River (a tributary of the Limmat), not far from the central railroad terminal, and climb the steep 2,867-foot (874-



meter) hill in 25 minutes. The round-trip fare is 3 francs. Refreshments are available at the summit along with vistas of the lake and the Alpine ranges all around. Winter resorts easily reachable by railroad or road from Zurich include Davos, St. Moritz and Grindelwald, and Zürs and Lech in neighboring Austria.

ZURICH'S efficient, Kloten airport is linked with the main railroad terminal near the city center by train running at 10- to 20-minute intervals from before 6 A.M. to after 11 P.M. The trip takes 10 minutes; the fare is 4 francs.

Tickets for the city's blue trolley cars and buses must be bought from vending machines at the stops. Fares, according to area zones indicated by system maps on the machines, range from 1 to 2.50 francs. A day card for any number of trips may be obtained from the machines for 4 francs.

Sightseeing coaches leave the official tourist office on the south side of the railroad terminal at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily. The two-hour city tour with an English-speaking guide costs 15 francs. Zurich has enough off-season tourism to make it worthwhile for the lake navigation

company to operate cruise boats in winter. The heated motorboats leave from the pier at the south end of the Bahnhofstrasse at 2:30 P.M. every day and are back at 3:50 P.M. On Sunday there is a second cruise from 3:54 to 5:34 P.M. (The schedules are observed with Swiss precision.) The fare is 7.40 francs. Additional boat runs to points along the lake shore, and pleasure cruises are available after March 31; consult the timetables at the pier.

Children will enjoy a ride on the 94-year-old cable railway that links the Central Square across the river from the railroad terminal, with the University and the Polytechnic. There are departures every three minutes. An observation terrace in front of the Polytechnic commands a sweeping view of the city, the lake and the mountains to the south.

For taxi cabs: on radio call, telephone 44.99.44, 461.22.22, or any number listed under "Taxi" in the Zurich telephone directory. For information, contact the Zurich Tourist Office, 15 Bahnhofplatz, 8023 Zurich (tel: 211.40.00).

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## WEEKEND

## HOLIDAY &amp; TRAVEL



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## AUSTRIA

VIENNA Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Jan. 19: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Gabor Orosz conductor (Rossini, Grieg, Ravel, Elgar, Borodin). Barbiere Theatre — To Jan. 28: "Peter Pan" (Barrie). British Museum (tel: 436.15.55). EXHIBITIONS — "Himalayan Rainforest" — Jan. 14: Akiko Katsuada piano (Beethoven, Brahms, Mussorgsky). Jan. 18: Imre Rohmann piano (Haydn, Chopin, Schumann). Jan. 20: Andras Schiff piano (Mozart, Chopin). •Museums des Jahrhunderts, Museum Moderner Kunst (tel: 27.25.50). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 26: "The History of Photography in Austria." •Schauspielhaus (tel: 34.01.01). THEATER — To Feb. 18: "Rocky Horror Picture Show" (Orbison). •Theater an der Wien (tel: 57.96.52). MUSICAL — Through April: "Cats" — To Feb. 5: "Hedda's Photographs." •National Theatre (tel: 928.25.52). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 21: "Dazzle: Exhibition of Contemporary Jewellery." Cottesloe Theatre — Jan. 14 and 16: "Master Harold" (Fugard). Lyttelton Theatre — Jan. 16-31: "Cinderella," pantomime directed by Bill Sydenham. Jan. 20 and 22: Belvedere National Orchestra, Miltiadis Karidis conductor. •Festspielhaus (tel: 50.50.49). CONCERTS — Jan. 18: Beaux Arts Trio (Hummel, Chausson, Beetoven). Jan. 20 and 22: Belvedere National Orchestra, Miltiadis Karidis conductor. •Festspielhaus (tel: 50.50.49). EXHIBITION — To March 11: "The Genius of Venice: 1500-1600." •Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12). CONCERT — Jan. 15: "Messiah" (Handel). The Wren Orchestra of London, Charles Farcombe conductor. Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Celebrity Concert — Jan. 17: "Solo Piano Music of Ravel." Paul Crossley piano. Royal College of Art — Jan. 23, 25: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Tchaikovsky). •Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 278.89.16). BALLET — Jan. 14: "Paquita" (Minkus) Marius Petipa choreography. Jan. 14: "Prodigal Son" (Prokofiev) George Balanchine choreography. Jan. 14: "Pisangi Pour" (Sullivan) John Cranko choreography. EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Electricity and Electronics in 20th-Century Art." •Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 548.20.62). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 14: "Russia and Greek Icons." •Galerie Vallois (tel: 329.50.55). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 15: "Chana Orloff: Sculptures from 1912-1929." •Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 742.84.25). CONCERT — To Jan. 22: Yves Duteil (tel: 20.62.13). LE PETIT OPORTUN (tel: 256.01.36). JAZZ — Jan. 18-31: Nazare Pereira and her Orchestra. •Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 5: "Electricity and Electronics in 20th-Century Art." •Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 56.54.10). EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner." •Musée du Louvre (tel: 360.60.57). EXHIBITION — To Feb. 13: "Autour de Raphael." •Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 20.62.13). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 19: "Regenbogen" (Minkus) Marius Petipa choreography. Jan. 14: "Prodigal Son" (Prokofiev) George Balanchine choreography. Jan. 14: "Pisangi Pour" (Sullivan) John Cranko choreography. 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## TRAVEL

## The Cost of Splendid Isolation: Majorca's Hotel Formentor

by Anne Sinclair Meldovei

**F**ORMENTOR, Majorca — For the first time in its 54-year history, the Hotel Formentor, which Winston Churchill called "one of the world's great hosteries," has closed for the winter, from November through February. Ostensibly the reason is to install an electronic switchboard, which requires rewiring throughout the hotel.

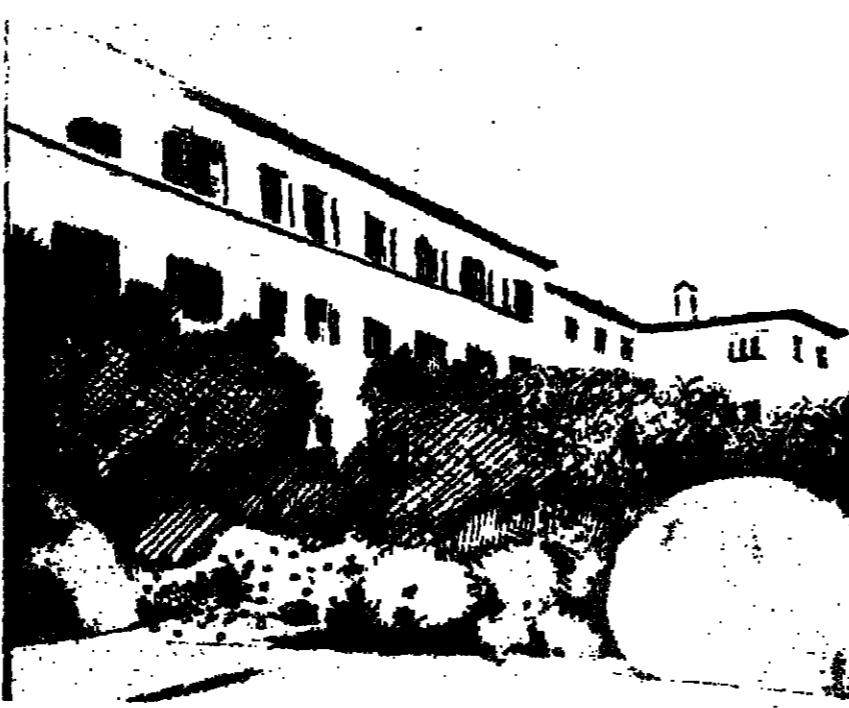
"There's nothing astounding in our closing," says the hotel's director. "We are a beachside hotel and, just as a ski resort closes in summer, we are closing in winter." This somewhat disingenuous statement does not explain why no one thought of the idea over the last 54 years. Winter is always a slack season in Majorca, but the hotel has previously managed to stay open because of its dazzling Christmas and New Year's gains.

The Formentor has always been cared for — or blessed — by owners who never gave a fig for profit, who were fiercely determined to maintain its delicate reputation and its splendid isolation within 12 square kilometers (4.6 square miles) of mountains, beaches, gardens and pine forest.

Today, extravagance and fashionable luxury, the hallmarks of the hotel, are no longer enough to make ends meet; let alone show a profit. Over 80 percent of Majorca's tourists come on cut-rate charter flights and are not interested in scenic beauty, gracious gardens and impeccable service (there are 160 staff at the Formentor to look after a maximum of 250 guests).

The Formentor's founder and original owner, an Argentine millionaire named Adam Diehl, set the tone. At staggering expense, he strung telephone and electric lines for miles and even built a golf course. In May 1929, when the hotel opened, the first guests were two English ladies who arrived, as all clients did, by sailboat from Puerto Pollensa six miles across the bay; Diehl was at the small dock to meet them and one lady generously tipped him a peseta. He had to say it was the only money he ever earned from the hotel.

Within seven years Diehl returned to Buenos Aires bankrupt and defeated. It was not only his extravagance and insistence on perfection that brought about his downfall. Circumstances were against him. Five months after the Formentor was inaugurated came the Wall Street Crash. As if that weren't enough, the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936. Then came World War II.



The hotel remained open through thick and thin with a token staff. More than a few sumptuous guests put in an appearance between hostilities. Winston Churchill, the Duke of Windsor (then Prince of Wales) and, later, Charlie Chaplin and family and most of Europe's remaining royalty stayed at the Formentor. Art Buchwald, a guest on his honeymoon in the 1950s, was so scared by the hairpin turns on the road to the hotel that he wrote a column about them in the Paris Herald Tribune.

The road was built between 1930-32, following a rather erratic route, and despite Buchwald's terror, it helped to increase the hotel's clientele. Food, construction materials, water and guests themselves had previously to be brought by sea.

The basic problem of water was solved only recently. Despite countless drillings, neither geologists nor divers found anything but a brackish underground pool. Finally, since the hotel had expanded from 35 to 130 rooms, something drastic had to be done. Three artesian wells were bought in the valley of Pollensa, 15 miles away, and water is now pumped up hill and down dale into two giant reservoirs built in the mountains behind the hotel.

## A Passion for Cabbage: Three Soups for Wintertime

by Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey

**N**EW YORK — That I have a small passion for cabbage — whether in cole slaw or stuffed or beyond — may be why I have always found legends and literary references to it particularly appealing. The most obvious, of course, is the contrast of cabbages and kings. And who could not be amused by the French essayist Montaigne, who mused that he wanted "death to find me planting my cabbage?"

One of the most definitive of all cabbage legends, according to the late Waverley Root in his estimable book "Food" (Simon and Schuster, 1960), is Greek. It seems that Dionysus, the god of wine who was also known as "the raging god," caught Lycurgus, the king of the Thracian Edonians, pulling up grapevines.

Dionysus, in his fury, had the king roped to a grape stalk, then blinded him and tore him limb from limb. Lycurgus wept, and his tears, falling to the ground, "engendered cabbages."

Its origins aside, the cabbage is certainly one of the most versatile of vegetables, as delectable when pickled and served cold as when heated with a filling of fois gras (as one sometimes finds it in nouvelle cuisine).

We number among our favorite variations of cabbage a group of soups of international flavor. We remember with special fondness a piping-hot bowl of cream of cabbage soup, Czechoslovak-style, with the delicate but unmistakable flavor of caraway seeds, prepared by our friend, the late Paul Steinleider. It was served at a special end-of-the-year gathering of friends one cold winter night.

If one wishes more hearty fare, there is that Russian specialty known as *shchi*. There are many versions of this dish, but a personal favorite is made with cabbage, beef broth and a well-rinsed batch of sauerkraut. Or, finally, a French peasant classic, *soupe au choux*, warming to the bones and most definitely not for dieters.

**PAUL STEINLEIDER'S CABBAGE SOUP**

1½ cups finely diced potatoes  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
1 teaspoon whole caraway seeds, crushed or pulverized  
1 tablespoon white-wine vinegar  
½ teaspoon sugar, optional  
½ cup heavy cream  
½ cup finely chopped fresh dill

1. Bring enough water to the boil to cover the cabbage when it is added. Add the cabbage and let cook one minute. Drain.

2. Cook the bacon in a casserole or small kettle until rendered of fat. Add the onions and cook, stirring, until the onions are wilted. Sprinkle with flour and stir. Add the broth, stirring rapidly with a wire whisk. When the mixture simmers, add the cabbage, carrots, potatoes, salt, pepper and caraway seeds. Add the vinegar and sugar. Cook, stirring often from the bottom, about 30 minutes. Stir in the cream and simmer five minutes. This is a very rich and thick soup. If desired, one may thin it with a little milk.

3. Serve in hot soup bowls, each serving sprinkled with fresh dill.

**Yield:** About eight servings.

**SAUERKRAUT SHCHI**  
(Russian sauerkraut and cabbage soup)  
8 to 12 cups beef broth  
1 pound lean salt pork  
1 bay leaf  
4 quarts water  
½ cup loosely packed dried mushrooms  
3 tablespoons butter  
2 cups finely chopped onions  
6 cups finely shredded cabbage  
1 cup finely chopped celery  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste

2 cups peeled potatoes cut into ½-inch cubes  
3 cups peeled, seeded tomatoes cut into ½-inch cubes  
2 cups cooked beef (use meat from beef broth recipe), cut into 1-inch pieces.

1. Prepare the beef broth and set aside.  
2. Put the sauerkraut into a sieve and run cold water over it to extract as much salt as desired. Drain and press well to remove excess liquid.

3. Pour hot water over the mushrooms and let stand 30 minutes or longer.

4. Heat the butter in a kettle and add the onions. Cook, stirring, until onions are wilted. Chop the shredded cabbage to make it smaller. Add the cabbage, celery and sauerkraut and let stand 30 minutes or longer.

5. Add the potatoes, kielbasa and salt, and continue cooking 20 minutes. Remove the bay leaf and serve.

**Yield:** Eight or more servings.

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## 'GWTW' in Paris

Continued from page 7

"The old ending is optimistic, it is *le happy end*," Sorria explains, "while with my ending you have to wonder what will happen. A play, like poetry, incites reflection and dreams."

Sorria came to the theater after a long career as a journalist and historian, and now runs the agency that among other things books the Paris appearances of major Soviet cultural attractions. He has translated several Russian plays and written multivolume accounts of the Spanish Civil War, the Russian Revolution and the Paris Commune.

"Gone With the Wind" came about because he has been associated with the television historian Alain Decaux and the stage director Robert Hossein in such large-scale epics as "The Battleship Potemkin," "The Hunchback

night." Sorria explains. "And also I didn't want the softening effect of a child's presence — that's too easy."

The book ends with Scarlett's famous lines, "I'll think about it tomorrow, at Tara... After all, tomorrow is another day." The play ends with another famous line, Rhett's "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn," which comes out as: "RHETT, en souriant: Je suis tout à fait dévoué, ma chère Scarlett, mais c'est le tout dernier de mes soucis."

*Il se retire avec nonchalance.*

**NOIR**

*Musique*

*FIN*

## Skiing, Family Style, at Vail

by Craig R. Whitney

**V**AIL, Colorado — The people who ski at Vail, one of Colorado's fanciest winter sports resorts, probably wouldn't be caught dead at Mount Snow or Whiteface. And yet I got a descending look from a friend who files every year to the Vorarlberg in Austria when I told him I thought the snow and the slopes at Vail were superior. "But that's where Americans go," he sneered. "Ski snobs are only relative."

Vail Village does look just like an Austrian ski resort: hotels with names like Sitzmark and Gasthof Gramshammer, half-timbered houses, Mercedes-Benzes in the parking lots; but it doesn't sound much like one.

The accents on the lifts, during the day and in the 90 often very crowded restaurants in the evenings are the American twangs of Louisiana, Texas, South Carolina and Arizona. A friend from Brooklyn, with whom I skied, said he missed the more cosmopolitan atmosphere of European resorts; we thought Aspen might have that. Foreigners do visit Vail, but they are Americans, from the Spanish-speaking continent to the south.

But what people go to Vail for is to ski, and the skiing here is simply magnificent. The powder is perfect; the slopes are almost completely free of ice, so much so that you really notice the occasional small patch; and the runs are wider, longer, more open than those at any European resort I know of, except perhaps the Purse at Davos in Switzerland. In a week of skiing we never covered all 89 trails on the north side of the mountain. We kept being distracted by the famous back bowls — steep, unconstructed expanses of pure powder — on the south side, an unforgettable experience for intermediate and advanced skiers. We could have gone to another resort on our Vail lift passes — Beaver Creek, much and newer, just down the road; Vail can get pretty crowded on holiday weekends, we just never made it.

The Colorado State Constitution apparently provides for all snow to fall at night, with a day's succession of dazzling clear blue skies.

When we went, in mid-February, it was often so warm you could ski without a jacket, and so dry that at the high altitude (the top of the lifts is at 11,250 feet, or 3,400 meters, and the village is at 8,100 feet) your skin parches and peels from wind and sunburn unless, unlike us, you remember to put on all kinds of suntan lotion and skin cream. Better the pain of Western sunburn than the agony of Eastern arctic blisters, nevertheless.

Vail may have been for pioneers when it started, but now it has become a family resort.

The ski school for children has one of the best programs anywhere, and it starts at age 3. You can leave your little ones at one of two children's skiing centers in the village as early as 8:30 A.M. and not worry about them again until 4:30 P.M., and it's far more than just a baby-sitting service.

The staff, who were all young women at the Golden Peak center, where our 6-year-old spent a week, teaches children with an aptitude for it to ski on a gentle beginner's slope in back of the nursery, which is also superbly stocked with toys and other amusements, such as a real

Indian tepee. Once the children can use skis to stop, the instructors dress them in luminescent life vests with great big exclamation points (exclamation) on the back and "Small World Superstars" emblazoned in front. The beginners go without ski poles and, weaving their way down the high mountain trails, look a little like mobile fire hydrants.

Older children can go to ski classes of their own, also from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; for all ages, the schools take care of seeing to lunch, as

Vail Village does look just like an Austrian ski resort: hotels with names like Sitzmark and Gasthof Gramshammer, half-timbered houses, Mercedes-Benzes in the parking lots; but it doesn't sound much like one.

long as you provide the lunch money. For us, it was almost like skiing as singles again.

My 8-year-old enjoyed skiing down expert trails (marked with double diamonds) with names like "Tourist Trap"; my friend's teenage son spent his days on the endless steep moguls trails of Blue Ox and Highline, while his father and I favored the wider vistas and more even grades of Avanti, Flap Jack and Lost Boy (named for a real lost boy who was found on the ridge it follows after a couple of days in the wild).

The Colorado Constitution does occasionally have loopholes about the time an out-of-shape skier wishes it would snow during the daytime. One such day, walking through the exhibits in the Colorado Ski Museum (open daily, free), I thought how present the original Vail Associates, the people who picked the mountain and started cutting its trails out of White River National Forest back in 1962, must have been. Yet it wasn't all an easy downhill run. Some New York friends who own an almost priceless condominium in the village center told us they bought it for a song during a distress sale in the mid-1960s, when it was just never made it.

The two children's skiing centers, at Golden Peak and Lion's Head, charge \$25 for one day, \$69 for three, \$105 for five. Children are placed in two age groups: 3 to 6 and 6 to 12.

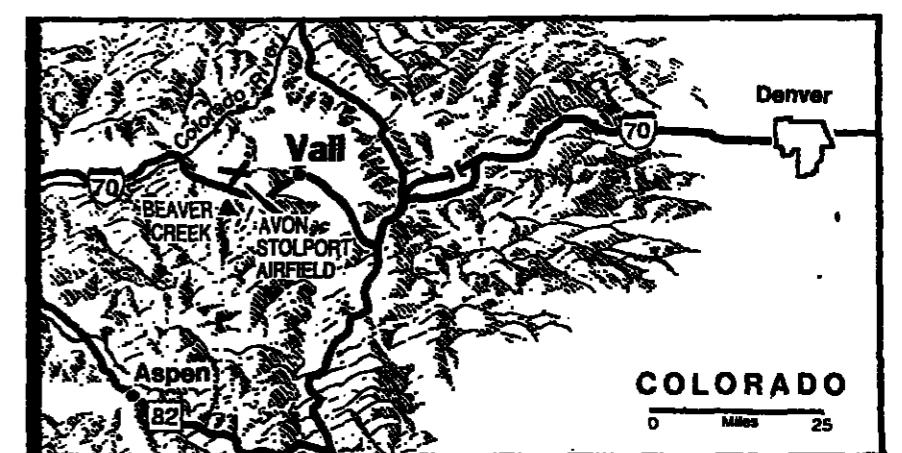
Airways runs six flights a day in each direction between Denver and Avon Stolport, an airfield 10 miles from Vail. The one-way fare from Denver is \$41 or \$47 on Friday, Saturday and Sunday; from Avon it's \$47 on Saturday, Sunday and Monday; \$41 on other days.

Generally a hotel room for two will cost from \$50 to \$125 a day, without meals (but rates are lower in certain weeks). Packages offer savings: seven nights of lodgings and five days of lift tickets run from \$24 (at the Roost Lodge) to \$475 (Christianson) a person, double occupancy. Information can be had from Vail Associates, P.O. Box 7, Vail, Colorado 81658 (tel: 303-949-5750). To make reservations, call the Vail Resort Association (tel: 800-525-3875).

Lift tickets cost \$22 a day; \$14 for children 12 and under. Multiday rates are a little cheaper: six days for \$128; for example; children \$80. All-day classes are \$25 a person, adult or child. Half-day workshops are \$21.

The two children's skiing centers, at Golden Peak and Lion's Head, charge \$25 for one day, \$69 for three, \$105 for five. Children are placed in two age groups: 3 to 6 and 6 to 12.

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## TECHNOLOGY

By ANDREW POLLACK

### Firms Developing Vending Machines To Be Used for the Sale of Software

LAS VEGAS — Imagine that bookstores did not contain books, but instead merely had a computer storing the contents of all their titles. When a customer came in to buy a book, it would be printed out instantly.

This has not yet happened in bookstores, but a similar concept might soon be used to sell software for video games and home computers. At least five companies at the Consumer Electronics Show here have developed computerized software-vending machines that are being tested by retailers.

In these systems, the store clerk or customer inserts a blank cartridge.

Some companies oppose the idea: 'I hope they all fail miserably,' said the head of one software company.

The advantage of such electronic distribution is that software publishers would no longer have to make and resell cartridges that no longer have to stock huge inventories of cartridges that might not sell.

Such excess inventories were largely responsible for the heavy losses suffered in the video-game and home-computer business last year. Atari, which had a loss of more than \$50 million in the first nine months of 1983, had so many unsold cartridges that it buried truckloads in a New Mexico landfill.

The three companies that seem farthest along in developing and selling their systems are Romox Inc. of Campbell, California, Xante Corp. of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Cumma Technology Corp. of Sunnyvale, California. Cumma is backed by Nolan Bushnell, the founder of Atari, and the company is staffed with some of the pioneers of the video-game business.

The systems vary somewhat. Xante's is a console that is operated by the store clerk. It can put software onto floppy disks as well as cartridges and prints out the program instructions. Cumma's system is more like a vending machine operated by the shopper. It accepts \$1 and \$5 bills. "It's the ultimate in Coke machines," said Elliott Dahan, vice president of marketing for Creative Software, a company that is distributing some of its products through the electronic systems.

#### Reusing Cartridges

In addition to alleviating inventory problems, another advantage is that some electronic distribution systems allow cartridges to be re-used. If the customer tires of one game, for instance, he can return the cartridge to the store and load it with a new game.

Proponents also say electronic distribution will allow software to be sold for a lower price. Romox said it could sell programs through its system for \$5 to \$15, compared with as much as \$40 for a top-selling program sold in conventional cartridge form. The Romox customer would also have to buy a blank cartridge for \$15 to \$25, but the cartridge could be re-used.

Although such merchandisers as K-mart, Tower Records and 7-Eleven have tested one or more of the systems, none of the three manufacturers reported receiving any firm orders from retailers.

Software companies are divided on the issue. Some, like Mattel, Sierra On-Line, Epyx and Creative Software, are involved in the tests. "It is the finest advance in the software business we have seen in years," said Mr. Dahan of Creative Software.

But many leading software companies, such as Atari, Activision and Parker Brothers, have not signed up yet, and some are bitterly opposed to such systems. "I hope they all fail miserably," said William H. Bowman, chairman of Spinaker Software.

The problem is that all the programs are given equal treatment in being listed on the screen of the computerized sales systems. This does not sit well with companies that think they already command store shelf space or brand recognition, or that think their packages are more colorful and attractive than those of their competitors. "Cartridges become commodities under that system," said James J. Morgan, chairman of Atari, who said the company is "totally opposed" to in-store electronic distribution.

Another problem is providing documentation. Many programs come with detailed manuals hundreds of pages long. While the program itself can be prepared in the store in a few minutes, the manuals cannot. That might restrict electronic distribution to games and other simple programs that do not require long manuals.

Some industry analysts say that if electronic distribution through stores makes sense, then distributing directly to homes makes even more sense. Some such plans have been tried, but have not yet succeeded.

Mattel and General Instrument Corp. tried to distribute video games by cable television. Control Video Corp., which last year began a system to distribute video games by telephone line, has fallen far short of its goals.

Nevertheless, powerful new players are entering the business. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Colecovision have said they will provide games by telephone, while Atari and Activision are developing a system to distribute software using radio broadcasts.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

The meeting is being attended by

#### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 12, excluding bank service charges

**Dollar Values**

Per S. Per E. Per D.M. Per F.F. Per G.M. Per S.P. Per D.M.

Amsterdam 5.1105 4.655 172.285 1.8182 5.899 141.46 31.005

Brussels 5.1105 4.655 20.378 1.8182 5.899 141.46 31.005

Frankfurt 5.1105 4.655 20.378 1.8182 5.899 141.46 31.005

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New York 5.11.081 1.8182 8.037 21.905 142.005

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JPY, 10150

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Hongkong Land Sells Part of Stake in Jardine for About \$114 Million

LONDON (Reuters) — Hongkong Land Co. has sold 72 million shares of Jardine, Matheson & Co. at about 12.30 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.58) a share with British and U.S. institutions, stock market sources said Thursday. At that price, the value of the stock would be about 885 million dollars.

The shares were largely bought by British institutions and the price compares with the market price of 13.60 dollars a share at the time of the market.

Until the sale, Hongkong Land had a 43-percent interest in Jardine, which it still holds 35 percent of Hongkong Land. Market sources said Thursday's sale reduces Hongkong Land's stake in Jardine to about 25 percent.

In Hong Kong, a Hongkong Land spokesman declined comment on the placement, which banking sources said was arranged by Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd., which also declined comment. The sources said the placement would help Hongkong Land reduce estimated debts of 17 billion dollars over the next few years.

China to Assemble McDonnell Plane

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. has said that it has tentatively agreed on a co-production arrangement calling for China to buy and assemble 25 MD-80 jetliners normally produced in Long Beach, California.

MD-80 normally sell for \$25 million each, meaning that the total value of the transaction could be as much as \$625 million.

The agreement, which would result in the first U.S. commercial jetliner to undergo final assembly in a foreign country, is seen as a way for the Chinese to gain valuable technology to modernize their aviation industry.

The Chinese, who already produce fighter aircraft as well as landing gear doors for the MD-80, wanted a co-production arrangement as a condition for ordering the jets, a McDonnell Douglas spokesman said Wednesday.

### BA Discusses Buying 15 Airbus Jets

LONDON (Reuters) — State-owned British Airways is discussing with Airbus Industrie possible orders for 15 to 18 Airbus A-320 jetliners, industry sources said Thursday.

A British Airways spokesman declined detailed comment on the talks, but said that Lord King, the chairman of BA, and Airbus' chief executive officer, Bertrand Lachèvre, were meeting in London Thursday.

The A-320 project is at a crucial stage, with the airline industry uncertain whether there will be a market for the planned 150-seat aircraft in the late 1980s.

Lord King

### Chiu Buys Rest of Hong Kong's ATV

HONG KONG (Reuters) — The Chiu family and three associates have bought the 50-percent interest share in Asia Television Co. (ATV) owned by an Australian group, David Chiu said Thursday.

The other 50 percent is owned by Far East Consortium Ltd., which is controlled by the Chiu family and of which David Chiu is a director. Mr. Chiu declined to give the price, but sources said it was less than 100 million dollars (\$12.8 million).

The Australian group consists of Henry Jones (Irl) Ltd., David Syme & Co. and Comzina Asia Holdings, an ATV official said. Mr. Chiu said the sale is subject to Hong Kong government approval. Earlier, Deacon Chin, the chairman of Far East, said he had offered to sell all shares of ATV controlled by the family to the Australian group, but it declined.

### Murdoch Loses Suit Over Warner

NEW YORK (AP) — Warner Communications Inc. won a battle Thursday in its war to block the Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch from taking control of Warner.

Chancellor Grover C. Brown of Delaware's Chancery Court denied Mr. Murdoch's request for a temporary restraining order that would have stopped a proposed stock swap between Warner and Chris-Craft Industries Inc.

The stock swap is widely viewed as a move by Warner to curb a takeover by Mr. Murdoch, who currently owns 7 percent of Warner's 6.4 million common shares outstanding. Thursday's court decision hampers a bid for control by Mr. Murdoch because completion of the Warner-Chris-Craft deal would make Chris-Craft the largest shareholder in Warner.

### SEC Investigating Power System

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating the possibility of wrongdoing in sales and trading of so-called bonds of the Washington Public Power Supply System, the commission said Thursday.

The \$2.25-billion default last year was the biggest municipal-bond default in the nation's history. The SEC said the system may have spread false or misleading information about its financial condition, its ability to complete construction of nuclear plants in Washington State, the need for electricity in the Northwest, the risks involved in buying the system's securities and other matters.

### BT's Adviser to Shares Sale Is Named

LONDON (IHT) — Cazenove & Co. has been named adviser to British Telecom for the planned sale of shares in the public telephone monopoly.

The sale of 51 percent of BT is scheduled for next autumn and is expected to raise about \$4 billion (\$5.6 billion) for the British government. The government earlier this week named Hoare Govett Ltd. as its lead stockbrokerage adviser for the sale.

Cazenove is renowned for its "placing power," or capacity to sell large quantities of shares, a vital consideration given the unprecedented size of the planned BT share sale.

### Group Backs Industrial-Policy Plan for U.S.

(Continued from Page 11) ten identified with Democratic economic policies. The center will present the final report next Monday.

Besides Mr. Rohatyn, the co-chairmen of the 24-member group are Irving S. Shapiro, former chairman of Du Pont Co., now a lawyer, and Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A draft of the report, obtained from a member of the study group, contends that the United States is losing ground in world markets partly because of historically bitter conflicts between labor and management. These conflicts inhibit a national effort to formulate a coordinated industrial-development policy similar to those of Japan and West Germany.

"If an industry asks for help and if it backs the request with a program that can help turn the industry into a world-class competitor, the government should have the capacity to act," the report says. "But, except in very unusual circumstances, government cannot and should not act alone. Under the industrial-policy approach we propose, the role of government should be first and foremost to support, encourage and facilitate the efforts that are formulated by industry itself. It is not government's role to plan for an unwilling industry."

Several participants in the study opposed the bank proposal, and would not sign the report, said G. William Miller, a former Treasury secretary and chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in the Carter administration.

The proposed bank, called the Industrial Finance Administration, would make loans to industry, but half or more of the funds would have to be provided by the private sector.

The report states that in any event the country already has industrial policies, in the assistance the government provides industry and agriculture through loans, trade policies and subsidies, but that there is little coordination among the policies. The lack of such coordination, it said, is the principal difference between the U.S. government's role in the economy and that of most other industrial countries.

Smart E. Eisenstat, domestic-policy adviser under President Jimmy Carter and a member of the group, said he and several others had objections to the bank proposal but would sign the report. "It needs more review," he added. The bank question is so politically charged, he said, that he would rather see other, less controversial proposals adopted first.

"This is a business-labor group of some substance," said Louis B. Kaden, a law professor at Columbia University who is director of the study, "so the fact of the report itself is an example of consensus building."

Among the members are Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp.; W. Michael Blumenthal, chairman of Burroughs Corp. and former Treasury secretary; Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank; Cyrus R. Vance, lawyer and former secretary of state; Douglas A. Fraser, former president of the United Automobile Workers, and Glenn E. Wattis, president of the Communications Workers of America.

Agreement was not unanimous, especially on the proposal to establish a banking agency to help finance industrial-development projects.

The authors go to some pains to try to refute this objection. "Industrial policy has been used as a label for every cockeyed idea that anybody's got," Mr. Shapiro said. "This study does not make industrial policy. It creates a process in which the problems of industry and industrial communities can be examined one by one as they come up."

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The authors of the report said that more important than the specific proposal is a "broad effort, which colors the tone of the entire document, to build upon the incipient read in industry toward cooperation between management and labor in resolving common economic problems."

## New Desktop Computer Introduced by Sinclair

By Bob Hagerty  
*International Herald Tribune*

to have a technological lead of 12 to 18 months on its nearest competitors but questioned whether the company could "gear up" production in time to take advantage of the lead.

Other analysts questioned the company's ability to penetrate the U.S. market, where Sinclair's two less sophisticated models are sold under license by Timex. U.S. sales of Sinclair's cheaper models soared in 1982 but collapsed last year under the pressure of tough competition.

European sales were more encouraging in 1983, but the company still relies heavily on its home market. Sinclair said it is producing about 100,000 home computers a month and exporting 25 to 30 percent.

Reflecting dissatisfaction with Timex's performance as a distributor, Sinclair plans to handle U.S. distribution of the QL by itself.

Another problem will be to attract software houses to write programs for the new machine.

Sinclair said QL will be ready for mail-order delivery in Britain by the end of February. Sales through retail shops and exports are "planned provisionally" for the third quarter.



Sir Clive Sinclair

Analysts are divided on whether Sinclair is wise to attack the "gray market" between computers used mainly for games and those used for small business. "I think it's a very shrewd move," said Harry Hoy of the market research firm of Intec.

But others suggested that the machine would offer more memory than the home user needs without delivering the sophisticated image demanded by business. "Gray markets very rarely make for big markets," said Aaron Goldberg of Intec.

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## Marcos Names New Central Bank Chief

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos Thursday appointed a prominent Manila banker, José B. Fernández, as the new governor of the Philippine central bank but said he will not be sworn into office until he has divested himself of holdings in a bank and other companies.

An announcement from the presidential palace quoted Mr. Marcos as telling cabinet officials and business leaders that because of his stature and integrity, Mr. Fernández was the "almost unanimous choice" to replace Jaime Laya.

Mr. Marcos removed Mr. Laya from the central bank and named him education minister Wednesday, less than a month after a Manila newspaper reported that Mr. Marcos had rejected Mr. Laya's resignation over a \$600-million overstatement of the Philippines' foreign-exchange reserves. The paper quoted Mr. Marcos as saying he refused to be dictated to by his country's foreign creditors.

The overstatement, along with other discrepancies in central bank statistics, have reportedly snagged negotiations for a rescheduling of some of the Philippines' foreign debt of \$25 billion.

The Philippines is currently in the midst of a severe financial crisis and needs an estimated \$3.3 billion in new loans to finance imports of raw materials needed to keep industry going.

Banking sources in New York said it was not clear how much of the Philippines' debt needs to be rescheduled but estimated the amount at close to \$10 billion. A central bank paper last week said the figure was \$15 billion, but bank officials later said that was erroneous.

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The acquisition of Getty would greatly increase Texaco's share of the gasoline market in several states on the East Coast, while turning Texaco into the country's second largest gasoline marketer after Marathon Oil Co. by was 7.09 percent of the nationwide overlap, some experts said Wednesday.

In addition, Pennzoil Corp., whose merger proposal Getty spurned in favor of the Texaco offer, has threatened a private antitrust lawsuit to block the merger.

Also, Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, who was

purchase of Marathon Oil Co. by Mobil Corp., agency officials said Wednesday.

Stephen Axinn, a lawyer representing Texaco, said the company would cooperate fully with whatever federal agency handles the case. But he added, "Texaco and Getty are confident that there is no significant antitrust obstacle."

However, several antitrust experts said the takeover could pose a number of legal problems, mainly because of the two companies' overlap in the retail gasoline market.

The FTC finally won because of its experience with oil industry matters, such as its investigation two years ago into the proposed

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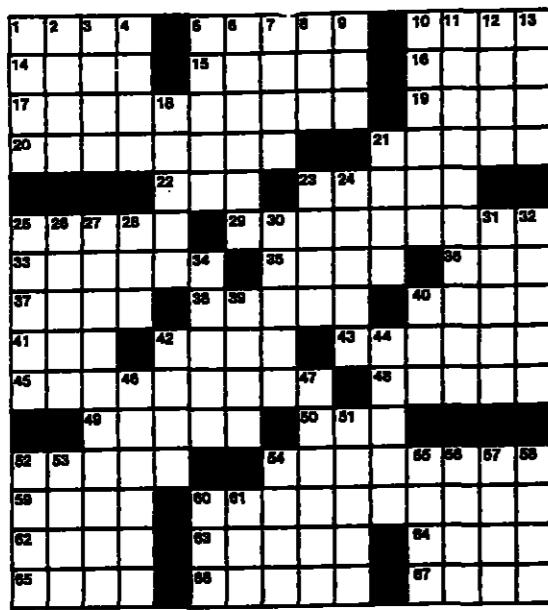
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**ACROSS**

- 1—off (intersect)
- 5 Shop talk
- 10 Darn relative
- 14 First name in scat
- 15 Light velver
- 16 Last of the Caesars
- 17 Type of bee
- 18 Part of a travel package
- 20 Certain bridges
- 21 Bull Moose, e.g.
- 22 Cartographic abbr.
- 23 Ruddy duck
- 25 Ice-cream flavor word
- 26 Edmonton or Houston team
- 33 Novelist Oliver — 1972-1981
- 35 "... a bug in ..."
- 36 Esquire: Sp.
- 37 Fully prepared
- 38 Rodgers-Hart song: 1933
- 40 Hook with a handle
- 41 British
- 42 Part of a nation
- 43 Inhibits
- 45 Parts of a comic's repertory
- 46 Do a tailor's job

**DOWN**

- 1 Contained
- 2 Robert—
- 3 He has Alda talent
- 4 Foolish
- 5 Sudden burst
- 6 Like up-to-the-minute news
- 7 Minute colonists
- 8 Compass dir.
- 9 Berlin lang.
- 10 Involve by necessity
- 11 One-time movie "tough guy."
- 12 In— (trapped by routine)
- 13 Film-promoted
- 14 Plant used for flavoring
- 21 Nice Nelly

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## DENNIS THE MENACE

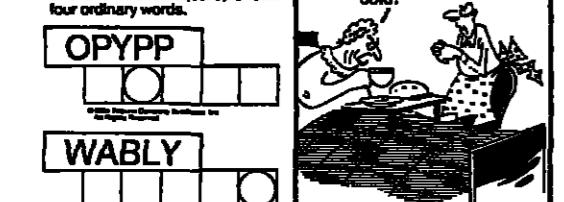


"Aw, Mr. Wilson... how could ya NOT wish for a hundred feet of snow?"

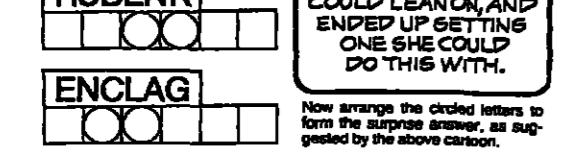
## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



This coffee's cold!



SHE WAS LOOKING FOR A MAN SHE COULD LEAN ON, AND ENDED UP GETTING ONE SHE COULD DO THIS WITH.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: COLON. ENVOY. UNPACK. TERROR. Answer: A real hothead! Lets you know about going-on underground—A VOLCANO.

## WEATHER

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	22	14	12	14	12
Amsterdam	24	14	12	14	12
London	24	14	12	14	12
Berlin	24	14	12	14	12
Brussels	24	14	12	14	12
Budapest	24	14	12	14	12
Paris	24	14	12	14	12
Frankfurt	24	14	12	14	12
Helsinki	24	14	12	14	12
Istanbul	24	14	12	14	12
Las Palmas	24	14	12	14	12
Lisbon	24	14	12	14	12
Madrid	24	14	12	14	12
Milan	24	14	12	14	12
Munich	24	14	12	14	12
Paris	24	14	12	14	12
Prague	24	14	12	14	12
Rome	24	14	12	14	12
Stockholm	24	14	12	14	12
Strasbourg	24	14	12	14	12
Vienna	24	14	12	14	12
Warsaw	24	14	12	14	12
Zurich	24	14	12	14	12
MIDDLE EAST		HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Amman	24	14	12	14	12
Beirut	24	14	12	14	12
Damascus	24	14	12	14	12
Jerusalem	24	14	12	14	12
Tel Aviv	24	14	12	14	12
OCEANIA		HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
Sydney	24	14	12	14	12

Cloudy: 6-89%; Partly: 10%; Partly cloudy: 20%; Partly cloudy: 30%; Partly cloudy: 40%; Partly cloudy: 50%; Partly cloudy: 60%; Partly cloudy: 70%; Partly cloudy: 80%; Partly cloudy: 90%; Partly cloudy: 100%.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy with some rain. LONDON: Showers. Terms: 6-3 (42-38). MADRID: Cloudy. Terms: 5-1 (41-38). ROME: Cloudy. Terms: 5-2 (41-38). TEL AVIV: Showers. Terms: 7-1 (46-44). ROMA: Cloudy. Terms: 5-2 (41-38). BANGKOK: Rainy. Terms: 31-31 (89-80). SEOUL: Foggy. Terms: 1-1 (46-36).

## PEANUTS

DON'T SAY I NEVER DO ANYTHING FOR YOU...



## BLONDIE

I'LL PUT THIS LITTLE CARPET HERE WHILE THE REGULAR ONE IS BEING CLEANED



## BEETLE BAILEY

HI, SARGE. HOW ARE THINGS GOING?



## ANDY CAPP

YOU MUST BE JOKING! I WAS ONLY JOKING! YOU FAVOUR!



## WIZARD OF ID

PIERRE... HOW DO YOU THINK I WOULD LOOK CORNIFIED?



## REX MORGAN

SHALL I LET ANY WORK ON SATURDAY? SHE WANTS TO COME IN FOR EIGHT HOURS? WE DO HAVE A LOT OF CATCHING UP TO DO!



## GARFIELD

I CAN'T BELIEVE MY CONSCIENCE IS FOLLOWING ME AROUND. I MUST BE CRACKING UP!



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: COLON. ENVOY. UNPACK. TERROR. Answer: A real hothead! Lets you know about going-on underground—A VOLCANO.

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لَا حَمْدَ لِلَّهِ إِنْ لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

John Steinbeck

Steinbeck family requested changes in the publication for several months. The letters from page proofs that came in were numerous. One notable alteration is the name of Steinbeck's second divorcee, which falsely impinged the legitimate name of his second son. Steinbeck never received the news with shock and he poured his anger into his detailed story of fathers and sons in "The Log." Deleting these facts may ease the reader, but not the reader who expects to find, as promised, the true adventure.

Steinbeck is an intensely shy man. Steinbeck is interested at the revelations in this posthumous sexual affairs, chronic depression, superstition and petty eccentricities. He has not allowed the truth, warts and all, to come through his writing a release from the weight of ego. At his very best, Steinbeck brings the full Steinbeck into focus, untempered by his love of writing and a desire to look as though it were a holy grail. He had the sweet integrity of his characters, King Arthur and Don Quixote, but the world's derision, holding them bright swords of belief. Benson sees Steinbeck as complex, but to others he was often contradictory. His ideas encompassed art and science, medieval romance and politics. He believed in the flag, but woman at a time, in making household repairs — whatever the cost.

Steinbeck was happiest when poor and alone, miserable in his years of weak adolescence. If his life story reminds us of themes then it is a "true adventure," as worthy of Jackson Benson's long and glorious life.

William Howarth, author of "The Life and Concord: Thoreau's Life as a Writer," in American literature and history at Princeton University. He wrote this review for The Atlantic Monthly.

卷之三

South would have opportunity for countervailing. I could ask him if West would underlead to face, and might find he would. If West wished to put trump finesse, it would be wrong to take it.

and have been  
a good guess  
and hand; solid  
in diamonds and  
aces.

The best chance of  
spade king. West  
had the lead in the  
right lead —  
indeed to think  
— was an under-  
standed ace.

I had been sur-  
prised that the diamond  
first trick. And he  
certainly have fallen  
in by finessing in  
of course, that

500  [Close](#)

Deutsche Coo.	315	303	Woodside Fel.
Engelhardt	2,348	2,407	Wormold
Entec	1,410	1,359	All ordnances inv.
Enichichi	940	945	Previous: 715.8
ESKA Pneum.	51,59	47	
Estec	1,348	1,348	Tokyo
Evans	114,50	109,40	
Exxon	55,50	54	
Far East	448	472	Akai
Occidentale	2,287	2,250	Asahi Chem.
Gas (U.S.)	827	825	Asahi Glass
Flame Pac	184,58	185	BT Tokyo
Fatigues (Faa)	227	227	Bridgestone
Fedex	83	61,50	Canon
Fedex	148	139	Dai Nip. Prod.
Fedex	488	488	Dolwo
Fedex	1,145	1,151	Fuji Bank
Fedex	810	799	Fuji Photo
Fedex	1,477	1,459	Fujitsu
Siemens	507	504	Hitachi
Suz. Pneuver	1,265	1,548	Honda Motor
Tektronix	240	239	IHI
Thomson-Set	314,50	319	Ishii
Voice			Itoh
			Jal

Current Index: 286.35  
Previous: 182.74

Singapore		Korea	
Bushrod	3.14	106	Kirin Brew
Cold Storage	5.80	528	Kumho
DE3	10.60	10.60	Kubota
Foster Parrot	6.85	6.95	Matsui E.I.W.
Hew Par Bros	2.62	2.45	Mitsubishi B.I.
Imperial	3.10	3.12	Mitsui Chem
Kanebo Shin	5.84	5.88	Mitsui Corp
Motor Braking	9.35	9.35	Mitsui E&C
OCBC	1.60	11.70	Mitsui Henry
SBM	4.88	4.72	Mitsui Co.
Semb Shipyards	2.25	2.96	Mitsukoshi
SI Shengway	1.94	1.96	Mitsumi
SI Tredline	6.30	6.30	Nikka Sec
UOB	5.90	5.85	NEC
Foster Inv. Index: 4,871.34		Nippon Steel	
Previous: 4,845.15		Nippon Yusen	
Stockholm		Nissan Motor	
		Norimex	
		Olympus	
		Ricoh	
		Sharp	

### Algebra Level

Asco	280	580	Sumitomo
Astra	120	120	Taisei
Alfa Copco	280	370	Toshiba Mar
Boliden	280	520	Tokado
Cementosif	280	250	Tellin
Electrolux	250	360	Tokyo El Per
Ericsson	370	360	Tokyo Altronis
Eselme	300	290	Toray
Hondelsteinen-			Toshiba
Pharmacia	210	214	Toyo Kogyo
Scoti-Scania	270	350	Toyo Soda
Zentechik	210	350	Toyo Soda
SKF	210	317	Yamalcan
Swedish Match	290	293	
Volvo	460	440	
Aktiengesellschaften Index: 460,40		New Index: 750,11	
Previous: 450,10		Previous: 750,11	
		Next-Index: 750,11	
		Previous: 750,11	

Sydney

ACT	1.89	1.90	Br. Bov	
ANI	2.65	2.62	Br. Bov	
AN2 BK	4.10	6.14	Buehrle	
Boral	1.45	1.37	Long Golay	
Brownsville	2.35	2.47	Wise	
Bromel	3.18	3.1	or other	
Broken Hill P	1.95	1.47	or other	
Cates	3.98	4.7	or others	
CSR	4.18	4		
Geodesco	3	3.7		
CPR	5.88	5.88		
Domino	1.70	1.62		
East Smith	4.23	4.39		
EY Inc	4.50	4.38		
Hooton	1.53	1.53		
Worrell	2.25	2.27		
	3.35	3.7		

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## OBSERVER

## For Want of an Amp

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — I was starved for music. I wanted to hear Bach toccatas and "Flat Foot Floogie With a Floy Floy." I wanted to hear Gilbert and Sullivan, a Haydn quartet and Jimmy Durante singing "Inka Dinka Doo."

The radio was useless. It offered only music to buy groceries by, music to blast a ghetto by and the golden ones of Sam the Sham and the Pharaohs. When my soul craved Gregorian chants, high-brow stations played Mahler symphonies; when my heart cried out for the songs of Ned Rorem, they mocked me with Handel's greatest hits.

The solution was clear: a phonograph. I owned the ruin of a phonograph, bought in 1949. It hadn't worked since the late 1960s when, maddened one night by the Rolling Stones, I threw an adolescent at it, struck Mick Jagger and shattered every spring in its body.

By the time the adolescents grew up and left home, replacing it had become a problem, for the phonograph had matured into an instrument only slightly less complex than the NASA space shuttle.

Hunger for music, though, impelled me to take the plunge. I went to a department store, pointed to the catalog picture of a machine and ordered it sent to my residence. It arrived last week.

I knew, of course, that phonographs were no longer called "phonographs." I even knew that the needle was no longer called a "needle." It was called a "stylus," which, if my seventh-grade Latin teacher was correct, means "a writing tool." What's more, I knew that the whole mess boxed in cardboard was called a "sound system." I didn't intend to be caught playing the old fogey by whining for the days when a simple hand crank and a Victrola could fill grandmothers' parlor with "Who Put the Overalls in Mrs. Murphy's Chowder?"

A man has to face progress like a man. I faced it by emptying the four boxes of sound system and studying the assembly directions.

These had apparently been translated from demotic Macedonian by a Serb who had flunked out of English and been placed in vocational school to study sound sys-

tems. Not since my college phys-

ics lab report on the torsion-pendulum experiment had I read such a masterpiece of transparent weaseling contrived to hide the author's utter ignorance of the subject at hand.

Hurting it aside, I applied pure reason to the problem. There were

two speakers, a cassette player, several miles of wire and two turntables. The two turntables unsettled me. I knew the delicious effect of stereo sound was obtained by placing two speakers apart from each other, but I hadn't realized that two records were needed to get results.

This was galling. I had only one record each of "Inka Dinka Doo" and "Flat Foot Floogie With a Floy Floy," and I didn't fancy the expense of buying two copies of every Gregorian chant, Haydn quartet and Bach toccata needed for my library.

There were astounding numbers of places to connect wires to the cassette player and the turntables, but only one connecting point on each speaker. Logic indicated the proper course. I connected one turntable to one speaker, the cassette player to the other speaker, and the second turntable to the cassette player.

This done, I plugged in the power cords from the cassette player and both turntables, placed "Inka Dinka Doo" on a turntable chosen at random and sat back to hear the immortal Durante. The ensuing silence was intense. It remained intense for several days in spite of rewiring labors that would have exhausted an electric company crew.

"They messed up in the mailroom. Instead of sending you an amp, they sent a spare turntable."

I thanked him, apologized for not having a new TV set he could bungle, and asked if he intended to take the sound system. "Not without an amp," he said. "Better wake up, old-timer, or the world's going to cheat you blind."

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